The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1898. NO. 29

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.41	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h		8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3 29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00	1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40 2.05	6.10	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52 2.19	6.25	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03 2.35	6.42	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g 2.40	6.46	
Petersburg ...	5 25	8.17	3.03	7.10	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35 3.17	7.23	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47	3.35	7.38	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54 3.42	7.44	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58	3.47	7.48	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15	4.08	8.06	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33 4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50 4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59	5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14	5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22	5.28	9. 6	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24 5.39	9.26	
Duncannon.	8.00	10.54	2.44 6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56 6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12	6 32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10 6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20			4.30
New York.....	2.13	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.23; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.45 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.15, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Sept 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	a. m.
7 22	1 07	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
7 34	1 19	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
7 46	1 31	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 14	1 59	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 22	2 07	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
8 34	2 19	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 07	5 42
8 49	2 34	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 50	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	3 00	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 21	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5 53, Beersville 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 3.10 p. m., Beersville 3.22, Three Springs 3.34, Saltillo 3.41, Cole's 4.06, Cook's 4.18, arrive at Robertsdale 4.30 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12.	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

THE SEARCHLIGHT

Turned on the Case Against Senator Quay.

A LAWYER'S CALM WORDS.

Every Transaction With the People's Bank Was Entirely Legal and Proper, and the State Did Not Lose a Penny.

A boomerang is the most dangerous thing to be encountered in a political campaign, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. That the latest move of Senator Quay's political opponents is apt to result disasterously to the plans of his enemies is the opinion of many Republicans, not a few of whom have not heretofore been supporters of the senior senator.

As a leading member of the bar, an ex-United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, a staunch Republican and member of the Union League, Ellery P. Ingham in an emphatic and positive manner reviewed the proceedings in the case against Senator Quay and his associates.

"The enemies of the Republican party in this state," said he calmly, "have been making a desperate effort to divert public attention from the real political issues of the campaign, by injecting sensational charges against Senator Quay and other Republican leaders, none of whom are candidates on the Republican ticket in the state. It is apparent to the most casual observer that the whole criminal proceeding instituted against Senator Quay is for the purpose of affecting the election in November.

"All of the evidence produced at the hearing before the magistrate was in the keeping of the receiver of the People's bank, who was the special assistant to the district attorney since April last. If the prosecution had been started in good faith it would have been commenced months ago. The fact that the information is made and all of the matters spread before the people at this time, when the defendants will not be permitted to make answer before the courts, is conclusive evidence that the whole matter was sprung for political effect.

"But as to the charges themselves.

"There is a labored attempt to place a misconstruction upon transactions that were of a straightforward business character. Already the arrrest of Senator Quay has called forth a feeling among the friends as but few things in his political life have done. It is the general concensus of opinion that this unfair attempt to make political capital out of private business transactions will result in increasing the Republican vote very generally over the state.

AS TO THE STATE DEPOSITS.

"The state treasurer prior to the approval of the act of 1897 had absolute control of the funds in the treasury. He was required to give a bond to the commonwealth with sureties, approved by the governor, for the safekeeping of all funds that came into his hands. There is a common understanding in reference to the duties of the state treasurer. There was no provision of law that required him to keep the state moneys in any particular banking institution. He could, if he so desired, have kept all the money in his own vaults. It was his right to have deposited all of the state funds in one bank, or he could divide them into six banks, or he could place the funds in a hundred or five hundred banking institutions. What he did with the money, so far as its custody was concerned, was absolutely and wholly at his discretion. It was his right to place one hundred thousand, five hundred thousand, or a million dollars in the People's bank, if he desired so to do. In this connection it should not be forgotten that James McManes, Henry Bumm and Clay Kemble, three of the directors of the People's bank, were bondsmen of the state treasurer. They represented an aggregate wealth of several million dollars. They were known to be abundantly good financially. The state treasurer knew, as well as the people of the state, that these bondsmen were responsible for any amount of money intrusted to their care. Inasmuch as they assumed the risk of bondsmen to the state treasurer it was but natural that they would expect of the state treasurer that he would favor them in the matter of allowing as large a deposit as possible with their bank. This he did, as he had the right to do.

"If he desired to favor his friends, there being no legal objection in the way, he had a perfect right to do so. It may be admitted for the purpose of argument that the state treasurer favored his friends in such matters. Well, what if he did? Hadn't he the right to do so, so long as the interests of the state were not interfered with? The state had no interest in the selection of these banking institutions. At that time no interest was paid on state deposits. The evidence produced at the hearing showed that State Treasurer Haywood had a large deposit in the People's bank, but there was nothing criminal in that fact. It was a reputable institution, and had as its president one of the most conservative business men of this city, a man of strict integrity and high honor, who, when his bank went into voluntary liquidation, made good all of its liabilities.

YOUNG QUAY'S LOAN.

"The evidence showed that Richard R. Quay, a son of Senator Quay, had negotiated a loan of $100,000 from the president of the bank. He gave his note for this loan. It was endorsed by Senator Quay. In addition to the responsibility of the maker and indorser of the note, Richard Quay had put up collateral security to the extent of $125,000. The collateral was also good. The loan was a straightforward business transaction, and amply secured. He paid interest on the note during the time it was held by the bank, and when it finally matured every penny of it was paid to the receiver of the bank, together with all of the accrued interest thereon. There could not have been a more straightforward, legitimate business transaction than that outlined by the evidence in the case. It will be noticed that Senator Quay is not connected in any way with the loan to his son, except that he had endorsed his paper. There is nothing in the evidence to show that he knew anything about the amount of the deposit from the state at that time.

"There is another common misapprehension in the minds of some people in reference to the state funds. After the state treasurer made a deposit of funds in any banking institution he had no further control of those funds. The bank then became his debtor to the amount of the deposit. The state treasurer stood exactly in the same relation to the banking institution that any other depositor did. The bank used the state funds just as it used the funds of any private depositor. There was no difference in the legal standing of the state as a depositor and any private individual. The state treasurer required bonds from these banking institutions and relied entirely on these securities for his protection. He did not claim or exercise the right to say what should be done with the funds after they were so deposited. The banks made loans, took security in the regular way, and the state treasurer was in no sense concerned about the matter. It seems as though at the time Richard Quay negotiated his loan at the People's bank the president of that institution desired to have an increase in the state deposit. This was but a prudent business arrangement on the part of the president of the bank. The state treasurer was asked whether he would increase the deposit, and answered that he would. He had a perfect right to do this, and if he desired in a legitimate way to favor a friend no one man can dispute his legal right to do so.

"STRAIGHTFORWARD TRANSACTIONS."

"So far as Senator Quay is concerned, there is nothing to show any connection with anything that was not a straightforward business transaction. He ordered the purchase of stocks now and then through the cashier of the People's bank. The cashier did not execute the orders, but had the purchases made though the brokers, whose legitimate business it was to buy and sell stocks. If Senator Quay desired to purchase stocks he had a right to do so. If Mr. Hopkins wished to favor him by getting brokers to purchase desirable stocks, he had the right to do so. This is a transaction familiar to every business man who buys stocks of any description. It may be safely said that a large number of the business men of this city buy and sell stocks in the same way.

"Senator Quay sometimes borrowed money from the People's bank. When he did so the evidence shows that he gave his note, with collateral for security. His transactions with the bank were just the same as any other individual. He borrowed his money, paid his interest, like other individuals, and who will say that he did not have the right to do so? If it were not for the excitement of a political campaign and the desire of his political enemies to mislead the public mind, the case would not be entertained in any court of justice for an instant. It is safe to say that when it comes to trial Senator Quay will be vindicated, as he ought to be."

This statement of Senator Quay relative to his arrest in connection with the People's bank carries with it conviction of sincerity. Prosecutions of this kind are not brought, as a rule, for any other than political purposes. If there was real ground for this prosecution it would doubtless have been instituted long ago.—Easton Free Press.

A DOUBLE SETBACK.

Millionaire Wanamaker's Campaign Guns Spiked Twice Within a Few Days.

HIS FORCES DEMORALIZED.

His Alliance With the Democracy and Prohibition Forces to Capture the Legislature Is in a Bad Way.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Oct. 4.—Two incidents of the past few days have been a source of annoyance and disappointment to the Wanamaker-Democratic-Prohibition alliance in their efforts to capture the Pennsylvania legislature in the campaign to elect the Philadelphia millionaire, or a Democrat, to the United States senate. One of Wanamaker's newspapers in the Quaker City, which, when not opposing the election of regularly nominated Republican candidates for the legislature, is booming Prohibitionist Swallow for governor, has been attempting to make capital in their Democratic-Prohibition campaign by charging that the Republican state organization is opposing the re-election of Congressman Charles W. Stone, in the Warren-Venango district.

STANDING BY HON. C. W. STONE.

This campaign invention was quickly exploded when Colonel William A. Stone, the Republican candidate for governor, and United States Senator Boies Penrose went up to Hon. C. W. Stone's district and practically opened the Republican state campaign. Both Colonel Stone and Senator Penrose addressed meetings from the same platform with Hon. C. W. Stone, and their cordial and earnest words of commendation of his public services and appeals to Republicans to rally to his support, in the fight made against him by Free Silverite Sibley, was the most complete refutation that could be given to the malicious misrepresentations of the Wanamaker organs.

The publication in the newspapers of the 30th ult. that the sum of $50,500 had been paid to State Treasurer Beacom by Receiver Barlow, of the People's bank, of Philadelphia, was coupled with the announcement from the state treasurer that with this payment the complete indebtedness due the state from insolvent banks was wiped out.

EVERY PENNY PAID THE STATE.

"I am happy to say," said Treasurer Beacom to an interviewer, "that with this check for $50,500 the state of Pennsylvania gets every penny due her from banks that have had to close their doors. The money which was deposited in the Chestnut Street bank, of which the late William M. Singerly was president, was made good some time ago."

A favorite theme for attacks on the Republican party by Wanamaker and his supporters has been "the broken banks," in which the state had deposits. The allegations on this score now fall to the ground. It is a matter of official record that since 1840 the state of Pennsylvania has not lost a dollar of the $423,000,000 handled by its state treasurers. No financial institution in this or any other county can show as good a record in the handling of such sums of money as the treasury of the state of Pennsylvania.

The Wanamaker forces are in a bay way for new campaign thunder.

THE FUSION DITCH.

The Republican Party Not Going to Be Dumped Into It.

"It is conceded that the fight for the possession of the house of representatives is close and doubtful," says the Philadelphia Inquirer. "With the house Democratic the president would have only the senate to rely upon. There are 90 senators, including the one who is about' to be elected in Oregon. With him the senate has 45 straight Republicans—exactly one-half. Now let the fusionists carry Pennsylvania and retire Quay, and the party strength in the senate will be 44. In other words, Pennsylvania is asked to take a hand in giving McKinley a hostile congress at a time when the greatest questions of a generation are to be met.

"And yet the fusionists would sidetrack Manila, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Wanamakerites and Democrats and Prohibitionists are openly making deals to elect a fusion legislature, and through that legislature a fusion senator. This is their one issue, and the sole one they would have the public recognize.

"Most certainly the Republican party is not going to be led into a fusion ditch and dumped there to the detriment of the administration at Washington and of the vast and progressive policies for the carrying out of which President McKinley must have the support of Republican Pennsylvania."

STALWARTS IN LINE.

Republican Editors of Pennsylvania Denounce Guerilla Tactics.

THE ATTACK ON SENATOR QUAY.

Generally Regarded as a Political Campaign Move and That It Fails of Its Purpose.

An index of the sentiment of the Republican voters of Pennsylvania on the latest move against Senator Quay by his political opponents is given in the free expressions of editors of representative Republican newspapers of the state.

Here is what a few of them say:

The move has all the ear marks of a last card play by Senator Quay's enemies, as it will in all probability be shown to be when the facts are brought out.—Meadville Tribune.

It is a trick that has been played time and time again, and instead of having any effect upon the voters, it generally acts, as Senator Magee remarks, as a boomerang.—Wilkesbarre Times.

Senator Quay is anxious to face his accusers in court and failure on their part to meet him there will be accepted as a confession of the weakness of their charges and the insincerity of their motives.—Towanda Journal.

Senator Quay will not allow the case to rest unpushed and the charges uninvestigated. And whatever comes of it will be pretty likely to redound to his own side and make his position with the people more impregnable than ever.—Reading Review.

One fact appears plain, and that is that no loss occurred to the bank on account of the loans made to the Quays. It is asserted, and the evidence bears out the statement, that all the loans made were duly secured by collateral.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Until he and his fellow defendants have had an opportunity to reply to the charge against them and to refute the evidence offered by the prosecution, those who want to be fair will avoid jumping at the conclusion that the preliminary testimony is unanswerable.—Altoona Evening Gazette.

The animus of the whole proceeding is clearly political in its nature. Upon its face it is an attempt to make political capital by the enemies of the Republican party, in the hope of injuring the political fortunes of Senator Quay and bringing about the defeat of the Republican ticket. It will accomplish neither of these results.—Titusville Herald.

Senator Quay's enemies are proving their desperation by resorting to his arrest on a trumped up charge of conspiracy. No man of sound sense believes the allegation. It is a political move on the part of the senator's enemies, and is a part of the conspiracy entered into to bring about his political downfall, but it is too thinly veiled to be effective.—Shamokin Herald.

To hound parties in such a manner merely from the fact that they are distinguished in public affairs and at the head of a great faction of a political party is deplorable and unwise and fails of its object. Even the sentiment of the anti-Quayites would not be in sympathy of such a movement even though some of their leaders were pushing the suits.—Ephrata News.

This year the honest people of the state are fully alive to the situation. They will vote for William A. Stone, who has been abused and vilified without stint by the men who pose as honest men, and whose records are not without stain. Republicans, take no stock in these I-am-holier-than-thou people. They are not sincere.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

But should this prosecution turn out to be a part of a general conspiracy to blacken Senator Quay's character for political buncombe, then those who are pursuing him with such spiteful malignancy, and who are resorting to such contemptible methods to accomplish their purposes, should bear the odium which belongs to such conduct. If there is anything worse than a disregard of the laws of the land, it is an attempt to use those laws for ignoble purposes, such as private revenge or politcal buncombe. — Punxsutawney Spirit.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Louisvilles are to have a well-deserved benefit at the close of the season.

At least three teams in the National League are in sore need of good shortstops.

It is said that the Boston and Chicago clubs will make at least $50,000 each this season.

The Baltimores' chop hits are the most tantalizing turned out by any team in the League.

Including the men on the reserve list and the drafted players, the Brooklyn Club's list is over thirty.

Klopf made the hit that won the championship for Kansas City, and Campau the catch that saved it.

Baltimore has won twelve straight games twice this season, and no National League team has done better.

Keeler, Hamilton, Burkett and McGraw, all left-handers, are at the front in the League batting figures.

It is wiser to try out minor League talent in the fall than in the spring, as a truer line can then be gotten upon them.

Umpire McDonald thinks that the League will totally abolish the overdone sacrifice hit within the next year or two.

President Wagner offered to let the New York Club select six of the Washington players for $15,000. The offer was not accepted.

The fine playing of the veteran second baseman, Daly, who has been resigned by Brooklyn, is the chief topic among League players.

According to the Baltimore critics the home team's pitchers are winning all their games. The team has been fielding and batting poorly.

The Pittsburg Club has eleven pitchers at its disposal. They are Tannehill, Gardner, Hart, Hoffer, Hastings, Rhines, Leever, Cronin, Rosebrough, Pardee and Gear.

Kansas City won the championship of the Western League by defeating Indianapolis in the final scheduled game by 6 to 5. Eighteen thousand persons attended the last three games between these teams at Kansas City.

President Freedman, of New York, does not deny the report that Joyce will be released at the end of this season. Rumor has it that the New York Club is after Connie Mack, of the Milwaukee Western League Club, for manager.

CYCLING NOTES.

October is the queen of months for wheeling.

The total membership of the League of American Wheelmen at present is 80,739.

It is a mistake, say hardy road riders and expert racing men, for cyclists to wear very loose shoes.

It was recently decided by a Canadian magistrate that the rider on the back seat of a tandem cannot be held responsible for the conduct of a machine.

It is reported that a bill will be introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature to provide for the taxation of bicycles.

The Irish hour record is held by Tom Goss, who rode twenty-seven miles 1377 yards in the sixty minutes. It is nearly eight miles behind the American record.

When the handlebar grips become loosened, and they frequently do, a good fastening for them is to melt alum and apply it to the ends which come in contact with the bar.

Galvin Dalzell, a Scotchman, invented the first bicycle about 1846. On his, as a model, Michaux, a Frenchman, from 1864 to 1867, made improvements, and, as a result of them, the modern bicycle was born.

A tire manufacturer is reported as saying that there is no demand for any change in sizes of tires; but the retail bicycle dealers are predicting that half the new machines sold in 1899 will be fitted with thirty-inch wheels.

A self-healing, valveless tire is a late device in pneumatics. It is to be inflated by a pump having a hollow, needle-like nozzle, and the small aperture it makes closes as soon as it is withdrawn. A similar plan was proposed soon after pneumatics first appeared but was not perfected.

American bicycle competition is seriously felt even in England. Ninety per cent. of the smaller bicycle parts come from America and Germany. In Birmingham vast quantities of American hubs and pedals are sold. English trade papers are calling vociferously upon their manufacturers to wake up.

A cyclist who has paid considerable attention to the mechanism of a bicycle, says that the best method for removing the ball-bearings of a wheel is by means of a horseshoe magnet. He has found it very handy, as it enables him to pick up the balls with it wherever they may lie, after removal and easily replace in the cups.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Chicago has 1000 union musicians.

Lima (Ohio) pavers won a strike for $1.50 a day.

Nashville unionists want fenders on street cars.

Unionists operate six co-operative window glass plants.

Washington (D. C.) union granite cutters get $3.60 a day.

When Albia (Iowa) miners struck the company abandoned its mines.

Tailors all over the country are anticipating a strike for free back shops in which to do their work.

Montreal retail dealers in novelties, fancy goods, etc., protest against wholesalers selling at retail.

The Chicago Piano Workers' Union has petitioned the Board of Education to use only union-made pianos.

The leading job printing plant of Wilmington, Del., is owned and managed by a twenty-one-year-old girl.

Clothing, food, money, etc., is being gathered at Toledo for idle miners and their families at Jobs, Ohio.

A newly organized union of plasterers in San Francisco won a strike for an increase of wages from $2.50 to $4 per day.

The statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission reports that of railway employes 1693 were killed last year and over 27,000 injured.

By a majority of 1300 the miners of Fife and Kinross, Scotland, have agreed to accept the five per cent. advance offered by the coal owners and to continue at work.

The number of factories in Russia has increased more than thirteenfold from 1850 to 1890, and in the same period the value of manufactured products has increased more than a hundredfold.

A horizontal raise of twenty-five cents per day for all classes of mine labor employed by the Minnesota Iron Company at Ishpeming, Mich., will probably bring a speedy demand from the miners' union for a similar increase on the older iron ranges. About 3000 mine employes are affected by the increase, leaving 12,000 working on the old scale.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Colonel John Hay is sixty years old.

Colonel James A. Sexton, aged fifty-four, is the youngest man on the War Inquiry Commission. The average age is sixty-two.

Tanner, the American negro painter, who has one picture in the Paris Salon and another in the Luxembourg, is the son of Bishop Tanner.

Milan, the former King of Servia, is again heavily in debt and is threatened with judicial proceedings by no less than seven money-lenders.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the English writer, is credited with the authorship of more books in the British Museum Catalogue than any other living writer.

The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., are raising a fund for a monument to the memory of Lieutenant Shipp, Tenth Cavalry, United States Army, who was killed at Santiago.

Emperor William of Germany had recently in one week forty photographs taken of himself in the various costumes which he will wear during his Eastern tour.

Admiral Schley will be restored to his old position as Chairman of the Lighthouse Board after enjoying a leave of absence. He is said to prefer this to sea duty.

Captain Silas Wright Terry, the new commander of the Iowa, was in charge of the transport Benefit in the Red River expedition, and received the highest praise in Admiral Porter's despatches.

The King of Sweden sets aside every second Tuesday on which any one of his subjects may call upon him. The only formality required is to send in one's card, the visitors being received when their turn comes in the order of their arrival.

Ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, has been invited by the President of Argentina to spend the coming year in that country as an adviser of the Government in matters of agriculture and the organization of an Agricultural Department.

General Joe Wheeler owes his military education to John Wheeler, of New York, who was a Representative in Congress from New York City in the fifties. The two men bear no relationship to each other, but is was through Representative Wheeler that Joe Wheeler went to West Point.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Venezuela must pay duty on its consular supplies sent to this country.

Waltham has joined several other Massachusetts towns in adopting a curfew ordinance.

Continued warm weather has checked distribution of heavy clothing in the West and Northwest.

Progress was reported in the construction of the Pacific and Arctic Railroad, to run from Skaguay, Alaska, to Selkirk.

After a trial of two sessions daily in the high schools of Cleveland, Ohio, a return has been made to the one-session plan.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has passed a resolution expelling six persons known to be Anarchists from Switzerland.

On the Pacific Coast a good business is doing, and the situation in California has been much improved by widespread rains.

The oil report of the Indiana field for September showed 116 wells completed, of which thirty-one were dry holes or gas wells.

The German settlers in northern Damaraland have been compelled by a rebellion of natives to form fortified encampments.

A Mexican syndicate is being formed for the purpose of controlling the cotton output of old Mexico. It will capitalize at $2,000,000.

Mrs. Betsy Barker died of pneumonia at North Grafton, Mass., at the home of her son, W. T. Barker, at the age of 100 years four months.

The London water famine is encouraging experiments with artesian wells. It is expected that a pure supply can be obtained at 450 feet from the surface in the chalk.

An ordinance in St. Paul, Minn., exempting farmers from a peddler's license, has been declared unconstitutional, and a new ordinance taxes the farmers and the market gardeners.

The Chicago death rate for the quarter year ending August 31 is the lowest in nine years. There wes an actual decrease over the average of the same quarter in other years of 1214 deaths.

The leading pulp makers of Canada have petitioned the Government to put an export duty on pulp wood entering the United States equivalent to our import duty on pulps, unless we admit all Canadian pulp free.

Percentage of Deaths in the Army.

Tables have been compiled by the War Department, at Washington, showing that less than one per cent. of the 265,000 men in the regular and volunteer service during the war have died from wounds received in battle and from disease and accident. The figures prepared included all the soldiers killed or mortally wounded in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and those who died in the camps in this country.

Canada's Prohibition Vote.

The majority for Prohibition throughout the entire Dominion of Canada will not likely exceed 28,000. All the provinces except Quebec voted prohibition, Ontario giving it a majority of about 10,000. The incomplete returns so far give: Ontario, 10,000 for; Quebec, 40,121 against; Nova Scotia, 17,079 for; New Brunswick, 15,584 for; Prince Edward, 6160 for; Manitoba, 8000 for; British Columbia; 500 for; Northwest Territories, 488 for.

Killed Her Mother.

Bertha Beilstein, aged twenty, shot her mother, a wealthy German woman, to death Sunday morning at Pittsburgh, Penn. She fired four bullets into herself three hours later, one through the brain. A preacher boarder heard shots at 4.30 and 7 o'clock, but thought the shooting was outside the house. The girl's brother came home and discovered the crime. The mother would not allow the girl to marry a Catholic.

Assassin Luccheni's Trial.

At a special session of the Assize Court a few days ago at Geneva, Switzerland, the trial of Luccheni, the Italian Anarchist who assasinated the Empress of Austria there on September 10, was fixed for November 3. An Anarchist named Hugo Zambom, accused of complicity in the crime, has been arrested.

Boy Insane From Hypnotism.

John Kuranen, of Hancock, Mich., aged nine years, has been placed in the county jail, hopelessly insane. A neighbor's boy of twice young Kuranen's age is said to have repeatedly hypnotized the lad, who lost his mind in consequence and is now subject to violent dementia.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

A board of officers has been appointed by the Secretary of War to consider and report upon the question of the location of the proving around of the Ordnance Department in connection with the permanent batteries to be erected at Sandy Hook.

Admiral Howell has been relieved from command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Commodore Philip succeeds him.

The deaths of six American soldiers from smallpox and eight from typhoid fever are reported to the War Department from Manila; an artilleryman was killed by a sentry.

The War Department directed Major-General Graham to make no permanent improvements at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., or large purchase of supplies. Chief Surgeon Girard thinks the entire Second Corps will be shipped to Cuba for garrison duty and is sending the sick to the city hospitals.

Secretary Long has awarded contracts for the four coast defense monitors, in accordance with the lowest bids, namely, one monitor to Lewis Nixon, at $825,000; one to the Newport News Company, at $860,000; one to the Bath Iron Works, at $862,000, and one to the Union Iron Works, at $875,000.

United States Consul Wolf, at Noumea, reports that new pearl fields of great richness have been discovered off the west coast of New Caledonia. One shell, he said, contained no fewer than 256 pearls, and one little boat of one and a half tons furnished last year twenty-two pounds of pearls.

Orders have been issued for the mustering out of the Ninth Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Lieutenant J. D. Wood commanding, now at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

Alfred B. Fry has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Custom House and Post Office at New York City at a salary of $2,500.

Domestic.

Andrew Brown, of Millburn, N. J., has filed a bankruptcy petition at Trenton, N. J., setting forth his liabilities at $841,838.58 and assets at $271,000.

J. N. McKinney, living near Redfield, Ark., shot and instantly killed Charles Taylor, one of the largest cotton planters of Arkansas. McKinney was eloping to Pine Bluff with Miss Cecil Taylor, and they were pursued by the girl's father, who, on overtaking the fleeing lovers, fired at McKinney. McKinney then shot him. The elopers took Taylor's body in the wagon with them, went on to Little Rock and were married.

H. D. Gunnells, who was Assistant Chief of Police, of Fort Worth, Texas, on July 21, at the time of the Santa Fe Railroad hold-up near Saginaw, has been arrested on indictments charging him with conspiracy to rob and with complicity in the murder committed on the night of the attempted robbery.

A fire in Atlantic City, N. J., covering an area of four acres, destroyed $250,000 worth of property.

Caroline Markley, the twelve-year-old daughter of George Markley, of Columbia, Penn., died from convulsions superinduced by a cat's bite. The attending physician said it was a case of hydrophobia.

Miss Mary N. Rue, of Tennent, N. J., was thrown from her carriage and almost instantly killed a few evenings ago, while driving into her own yard. Miss Rue was a school teacher.

The house of Jeremiah Shyne, of Buffalo, N. Y., was set on fire by children playing with matches. Shyne's son, aged four years, was burned to death, and a daughter, aged two years, was fatally burned.

While shooting craps at a negro ball at Haverstraw, N. Y., James Brown drew a revolver on Alex Williams. Williams took the pistol from Brown and shot him four times, killing him instantly.

A passenger train had a rear-end collision with a double header freight train near the exposition grounds at Omaha, Neb., a few days ago. The three engines were completely wrecked and much rolling stock destroyed. George Goanes, a dining-car waiter, residing in Chicago, was killed, and Engineer Marks and Fireman Shaw were badly hurt.

Dr. Charles L. Fox, bacteriologist of the local Health Department, of Lowell, Mass., shot himself through the heart a few days ago. He had been despondent for the past few months owing to continued poor health. He was twenty-eight years old.

Two students of Culver Military Academy, near Plymouth, Ind., were drowned in Lake Maxinkuckee. One was C. Moorehead, of Terre Haute, and the other R. Burner, of Michigan. They were in a sailboat and it capsized in deep water.

Ex-County Clerk Delmar, of Brooklyn, died from blood poisoning caused by the prick of a pin.

Rather than submit to an examination to determine their fitness to hold commissions in the volunteer force, nine negro officers of the Sixth Virginia, now at Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., resigned.

Recently Mary Miller sued John Jones, of Granville, Ohio, for $10,000 for breach of promise. Both are more than sixty years of age. Mr. Jones has answered, admitting that he secured a marriage licence, but declaring Mary spurned him. He wants $10,000 from her.

Charles Austin, a bright fourteen-year-old boy living on a farm on the Bordentown road, near Burlington, N. J., committed suicide. No cause can be assigned by his family.

Private Martin Normanly, Company L, Two Hundred and First New York, fell between freight cars near Hillsdale, Penn., and his head was severed from his body. He was on his way to New York from Camp Meade, Middletown.

Richard Dickerson, aged sixty-six years, of Cleveland, Ohio, shot Mrs. Blanch Winship three times with a thirty-eight calibre revolver a few days ago, and then turned the weapon on himself, and both he and the woman died almost instantly.

T. C. Collins, of Paris, Ky., drowned himself by tying himself in a buggy and then driving into a deep pool.

E. C. Clark, a lawyer, of Hutchinson, Kan., was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for manslaughter.

Agnes Mulligan, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Mulligan, of Montclair, N. J., was kicked by a horse a few evenings ago near her home and died shortly afterward.

The bodies of James McNeish, Jr., and Frank C. Morse, of Chelsea, Mass., were found in the lake near Merry Pond a few days ago. The young men had been missing for a week. They started out on a hunting trip in a canoe, which later was found.

Liabilities of ruined Tradesmen's Bank, of New York City, are now put at $4,000,000,

Foreign.

There is a general exodus of Christians, Mussulmans and Israelites alike from Canea, Crete. All of the steamers leaving are crowded, and many persons are unable to secure passage.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 16.

Lesson Text: "The Temple Repaired," II Chronicles xxiv., 4-13—Golden Text, II Chronicles xxxiv., 12—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

4. "And it came to pass after this that Joash was minded to repair the house of the Lord." After the death of Jehosaphat, who did right in the sight of the Lord (II Chron. xx., 32), the story is a sad one of unbelief and rebellion until Joash at the age of seven and under the guidance of Jehoiada the priest began to do right in the sight of the Lord (verses 1-3). It may have been twenty years or more after the death of Jehosaphat that the temple, so long neglected, began again to be honored. The neglect of the temple meant the neglect of God.

5. "Gather of all Israel money to repair the house of your God from year to year and see that ye hasten the matter." It is interesting to note that the neglected house of the Lord was a safe hiding place for the child Joash for six years (II Kings xi., 3). What a comment upon the disuse of God's dwelling place in the midst of Israel and their utter forgetfulness of God! This compulsory attempt to raise the money for repairs is very much like the way most Christians act now, but it is not the Lord's way. The Levites probably understood this and therefore were slow to obey the king's command.

6. "The collection of Moses, the servant of the Lord, and of the congregation of Israel for the tabernacle of witness." The king called for Jehoiada and asked why the Levites had not been required to bring this in. The answer of Jehoiada is not given. Prayer is more powerful than argument, and possibly priests and Levites gave themselves to prayer. In Ex. xxx., 11-16, there is the record of the ransom or atonement money which every man gave when enrolled in the army of Israel, but this money was used to build the tabernacle (Ex. xxxviii., 25-28). In Deut. xvi., 16, 17, there is a record of an offering freely given when the people came to Jerusalem to worship the Lord, and this, I think, would be the proper offering for the repairs. Notice that this was brought to the temple.

7. "The sons of Athaliah, that wicked woman, had broken up the house of God, and also all the dedicated things of the house of the Lord did they bestow upon Baalim." Is there any danger of our taking things that belong to God and, like that wicked woman and her sons, giving them to Baal? Let Baal stand for all other lords except the Lord Jesus Christ; then, if honest, would we not have to say, "O Lord our God, other lords beside Thee have had dominion over us" (Isa. xxvi., 13). Whatever is given to self or the world of that which belongs to the Lord is like taking from the Lord to give to Baal.

8. "They made a chest and set it without at the gate of the house of the Lord." In II Kings xii., 9, it is said to have been placed beside the altar on the right side as one cometh into the house of the Lord. By comparing the two verses we see that it was done by Jehoiada, the priest, at the king's commandment. The altar suggests the sacrifice, God's love to us, the cost of our redemption, the love of Christ which constraineth us to yield all we are and have cheerfully to Him. Giving is easy when we consider Him who so loved us that He gave Himself for us. What can we give compared with His gift?

9. "And they made a proclamation through Judah and Jerusalem, to bring in to the Lord the collection." This is wholly different from sending out the priests to gather it (verse 5). This is the Lord's way, the other is man's way. When the tabernacle was to be built, proclamation was made that all who were willing might bring their offerings, and the result was that so much came in that Moses had to command the people to stop bringing (Ex. xxxv., 29; xxxvi., 6, 7). It was the same willing spirit that provided for the temple (I Chron. xxix., 9). I believe that if people were taught the privilege of giving because of God's great gift to them they would to-day give as freely as in the days of Moses and of David. I have seen it and know it and have heard of the same spirit in other parishes, where the efforts to raise money were set aside and the people permitted to give willingly.

10. "And all the princes and all the people rejoiced and brought in and cast into the chest until they had made an end." David prepared for the temple with all his might, because he had set his affection to the house of God, and when the people gave he said, "Who am I, and what is my people that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort, for all things come of Thee and of Thine own have we given Thee" (I Chron. xxix., 2, 3, 14). There is that scattereth and yet increaseth. Every man, according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give—not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver (a hilarious giver) (Prov. xi., 24; II Cor. ix., 7).

11. "Thus they did day by day and gathered money in abundance." When the chest was full, they counted it and put it it up in bags and put the chest in its place again. Compare II Kings xii.. 10. It was so easy to thus gather it. No one was asked to give. All gave as they were led, and no one knew but the Lord who gave much or little. Doubtless then, as when long afterward He sat over against the treasury, many who were poor gave more in proportion than some of the rich. In the day of the rewards each one shall be recompensed according to his works (Rev. xxii., 12), and He who reads the heart will reward righteously.

12. "And the king and Jehoiada gave it to such as did the work of the service of the house of the Lord." The money is first provided, and then the work is carried on. When the Lord would send His servants, Joseph and Mary, down to Egypt, He first provided the gold that was necessary through the wise men who came from the east. When He wants anything done, He always provides for it fully. When anything seems as if it ought to be done and there is nothing to do it with, either it is not the Lord's work or it is not the time to do it. But when His work is done in His way and in His time all is easy. How few are found as faithful as these men into whose hands the money was given and no reckoning kept (II Kings xii., 15).

13. "So the workmen wrought, and the work was perfected by them, and they set the house of God in His state and strengthened it." The next verse says that the work was finished, and they had a surplus of money. There is no straitness in the Lord's provision. He does exceeding abundantly. There is a house now being builded, the church of God, the body of Christ, and many are seeking in many ways to gather money to do the work, and there is a lack of funds and many hindrances.—Lesson Helper.

The Influx of Europe's Gold.

Gold continues to come to the United States in large quantities from Europe.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

41

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@	$ 20½
Firsts	19	@	19½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	18
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	19
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	20
Imitation Creamery	13	@	17
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	14
Low grades	11½	@	12
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	8½	@	8¾
Small	—	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	—
Leghorn—Fancy	20	@	21
Western—Choice	—	@	17½
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	1 65	@	1 70
Medium, choice, 1897	1 20	@	1 22½
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	1 25
Red kidney, choice, 1898	1 80	@	1 85
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 40
Yellow eye	—	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	2 30	@	2 35
Green peas, bags	80	@	82½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
King, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Pears, Seckel, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Bartlett, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Muskmelons, ₱ basket	40	@	50
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	50	@	1 25
Plums, ₱ 8-lb basket	30	@	50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	9	@	12
Niagara, ₱ basket	7	@	9
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Quinces, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ₱ lb	17	@	18
Fair to prime	15	@	16
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	19
Common to prime	13	@	18
Old odds	—	@	—
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	12
Chickens, Phila	10	@	15
Western, dry picked	8	@	10
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	10
Ducks, Western	7	@	9
L. I., spring, ₱ lb	13	@	13½
Geese, Eastern, spring, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 25	@	2 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	60	@	65
Clover mixed	—	@	43
Straw—Long rye	40	@	50
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 52
Jersey, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	60	@	1 75
Cabbages, ₱ 100	1 50	@	3 50
Onions, Conn. white, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Peppers, ₱ bbl	40	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	75	@	2 00
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	20	@	40
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	85
Green corn, Jersey, ₱ 100	60	@	1 00
Carrots, ₱ 100	—	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ 100	—	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ case	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	50
Lima beans, ₱ bag	25	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 70	@	3 85
Spring Patents	3 75	@	4 35
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	71⅛
No. 2 Red	—	@	72⅝
Corn—No. 2	35½	@	35⅝
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	28½
Track mixed	25½	@	27½
Rye—Western	48	@	50
Barley—Feeding	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	4.70c	@	4.75c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7¼	@	9
Calves, city dressed	9	@	11
Country dressed	7	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 35
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	5 90
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 20
Country dressed	5	@	5

STATISTICS OF THE TREASURY.

Receipts For September, $39,778,070, and Expenditures, $54,223,921.

The statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for September, issued from Washington, shows the total receipts to have been $39,778,070 and the expenditures $54,223,921. This statement takes no account of the receipts from the war loan. The receipts from customs during the last month were $16,759,574, and the receipts from internal revenue were $21,555,288.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business September 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,067,479,205, an increase for the month of $54,608,488. The increase in cash during September was $13,070,418. The total increase of the debt on account of the war loan, independent of cash, is $142,720,820, of which about $68,000,000 was added during September. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $990,088,600; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,256,790; debt bearing no interest, $383,691,318; total, $1,375,036,708. This amount, however, does not include $554,057,583 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $278,691,452; silver, $509,308,574; paper, $69,608,771; bonds, deposits in National banks, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $82,526,725; total, $940,135,524, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $632,578,020, leaving a cash balance on hand of $307,557,503.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that during September the coinage at the mints of the United States amounted to $9,674,912, as follows: Gold, $7,385,315; silver, $2,178,388; minor coins, $111,209.

Sawyer Woolen Mills Assign.

The Sawyer Woolen Mills, of Dover, N. H., employing six hundred hands, assigned to Jeremiah Williams, of Boston, a few days ago. The mills have been running day and night on Government contracts since the beginning of the last war. Former Governor Charles H. Sawyer is the president of the corporation. The liabilities are reported to be $1,500,000 and assets at $1,000,000. Six mills are owned by the corporation. They have been manufacturing about 1,360,000 yards of woolen and worsted goods for men's wear yearly, consuming 2,400,000 pounds of wool.

MISSISSIPPI'S PLAGUE.

The State in Yellow Fever's Grasp and Suffering Intense.

GOVERNOR APPEALS FOR HELP.

Hemmed in by Yellow Fever Cordons, Thousands Are in Need of Food—One-Fifth of the State Infected—The Disease is Spreading—Business is Paralyzed—No Relief in Sight.

JACKSON, Miss. (Special).—Without the intervention of frost the spread of yellow fever over the entire State of Mississippi is a certainty. All reports indicate how surely and rapidly the disease is getting the whole State in its clutches. The continuance of the present warm weather will guarantee a further spread, which the resources of the State Board seem unable to stop. The disease is firmly rooted in all parts of Mississippi, and its appearance in counties adjoining those already in the grasp of fever is only a question of a short time. Nearly twenty-five per cent. of the counties are infected with the dread disease.

GOVERNOR M'LAURIN, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Since the inauguration of the policy of cordoning yellow fever infected districts and even towns with a strict guard, the condition of affairs has rapidly grown worse. More than 6000 people, according to official figures, are in absolute need of food, not to mention the necessity for nurses.

The acute stage that the situation has reached is proved by the official appeal for aid to the President of the United States issued by the State Board of Health. Governor McLaurin has been readmitted to Brandon, whence he was summarily expelled in view of the gravity of the situation. He telephoned his approval to the appeal and his name was signed by proxy.

The appeal is more than justified by present conditions. Local and State efforts for adequate relief have been ineffectual. The charitable contributions of cities closely bound by ties of commercial interest have not solved the problem.

The State Board of Health despaired long ago of confining the infection. It is now devoting itself more to the general work of relief and of securing nurses for the places that are stricken. It is still waging a stubborn but hopeless fight against the rapid advance, and wherever a new place is reported a State inspector is sent at once with orders to isolate and cordon the town.

Jackson has about 2000 needing Government aid. Oxford, the seat of the State University, has 700. Other towns are proportionally in need of assistance. The total will exceed the number given in the official appeal. One-fifth of the counties of the State are now on the infected list and the number is being increased.

The spread of fever in the southeastern part of the State has caused a railroad to totally abandon business. The Gulf and Ship Island, wholly interstate, has taken off all freight and passenger trains. The panic continues.

THE END OF CAMP WIKOFF.

Orders Direct That All Troops Shall Leave There Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The following self-explanatory telegraphic orders were issued by the War Department:

Commanding General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

By direction of the Secretary of War the Seventh United States Infantry is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff, and will proceed to the Department of the Lakes, taking station, headquarters at Fort Wayne, as many companies as can be comfortably sheltered at Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich., and the remaining companies to be assigned to stations, by the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, to whom the regimental commander will report by telegraph prior to departure.

Quartermaster's Department will furnish necessary transportation; subsistence department suitable travel rations, and medical department proper provisions for medical supplies and attendants. Commanding officer to report departure and arrival to Adjutant-General of the army.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL MILES,
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General

With the carrying into effect of this order, Camp Wikoff to all intents and purposes will have passed into history as a military encampment.

Oregon's New Senator.

Joseph Simon, of Portland, Oregon, has been elected United States Senator by the Oregon Legislature in joint session, receiving the full Republican vote. The vote was: Simon, 64; Kincaid, 23; Dennew, 2; absent 1. Joseph Simon was born in Germany, but came to this country in 1851 with his parents when eighteen months old. Joseph attended the public schools until he was fourteen. In 1877 he was elected to the City Council of Portland. He has served in the State Senate for twelve years. He framed and secured the adoption of many important measures.

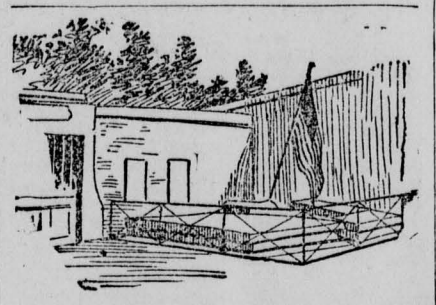
Eli Shaw Goes Free.

Eli Shaw, who was accused of the murder of his mother and grandmother at their home on Pine street, on October 12, 1897, was acquitted in the Criminal Court of Camden, N. J., of the crime of killing his mother. At the April term of the court he was tried and acquitted of killing his grandmother.

A MONUMENT FOR LAFAYETTE.

To Be Erected Over His Grave by American School Children.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The movement to erect a monument over Lafayette's grave in Paris, France—the young people of this country to contribute the necessary funds—has assumed a definite form and its success is assured. It has



LAFAYETTE'S GRAVE IN PARIS, FRANCE.

received the endorsement of President McKinley and his Cabinet, of the United States Senate, and of many persons prominent in the nation's affairs.

In the grounds of the Convent of the Petit Picpus, Paris, repose the bones of Lafayette beside those of his wife, who wished to be buried there. The resting place of Lafayette, generally unknown and forgotten, is marked only by a plain granite slab.

In view of these facts the Lafayette Memorial Commission has been formed for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Lafayette as a tribute from the people of this nation, to be unveiled with fitting ceremony July 4, 1900, and thus grandly celebrate United States Day at the Paris Exposition. It is proposed that the cost of the undertaking, which is estimated to approximate a quarter of a million dollars, shall be defrayed by small contributions secured through the agency of the school children of our land.

A day has been appointed which will be observed by the schools of the country as Lafayette Day. It is October 19, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. On this special day exercises of a patriotic nature will be held in all the institutions of learning throughout the land, recalling the days of our early struggle for liberty and the connection of generous and boyish Lafayette therewith, contributions to be made at the same time by the students and children to the fund which is to erect a monument to the gallant hero's memory.

Charles G. Dawes, United States Comptroller of the Currency, is the Treasurer of the Commission, to whom all money will be sent. All the Governors of the States are honorary vice-presidents.

There is no doubt that the necessary funds will be raised, and the dedication of this monument, secured and built through the efforts of the young people of America, will make conspicuously resplendent our United States Day at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

SILVER DEMOCRATS IN NEW YORK.

Chicago Platform Men Nominate a State Ticket and Favor Expansion Policy.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Chicago Platform Democrats, and the independents who supported Colonel Bryan in the presidential election, have decided to have a State ticket in the field. After many difficulties and discussions, they have decided upon the men who will make a fight upon the platform they adopted. The candidates are: For Governor, Henry M. Macdonald, of New York; for Lieutenant-Governor, Elliot Danforth, of Chenango; for Secretary of State, Gideon J. Tucker; for Comptroller, James McDonough, of Albany; for Treasurer, M. J. Cator, of Erie; for Attorney-General, Ezra Tuttle, of Brooklyn; for Engineer and Surveyor, James A. Lee, of Rockland.

The nomination for Governor was tendered to Henry George, the son of the great political economist who died while making an aggressive canvass for the Mayoralty of this city last year. He declined the honor, then Mr. Macdonald accepted the nomination.

The platform unreservedly endorses the Chicago platform, and sends greetings to Colonel Bryan. It denounces boss rule wherever it exists; declares that where the American flag has been raised it shall not be taken down until there is a substantial republic, organized by the people of the country; advocates the initiative and referendum; favors taxes upon inheritances and legacies over five thousand dollars in amount; opposes biennial sessions of the legislature, and demands that public or quasi-public functions shall be conducted by the government for the benefit of the people.

The Chicago Platform Democrats have adopted the rooster as the party emblem, and an active canvass will be made through the State.

CONFESSED MURDER WHILE DYING.

A Woman Clears Up an Ohio Mystery of Eleven Years Old.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohio (Special).—Eleven years ago Louis Ball was foully murdered here, his head being cut off with a razor and his head and body laid across the railroad track in a such a manner as to appear that he had been killed by a train.

Abraham Huffman was arrested for the crime, but was released for lack of convincing evidence. Others were suspected, but now the deathbed confession of Mrs. Jeffreys, of Hillsboro, O., just made in the presence of four persons whom she called to her death chamber, will reveal the identity of the murderer.

Mrs. Jeffreys implicated herself, another woman and four men, giving their names. She said that she held Ball's head while a man cut it off with a razor, and that another woman held Ball on her lap while his head was being cut off. The men carried the body and head to the railroad track to cover up the crime.

The persons implicated live in and about the city.

Senator Quay Held For Trial.

United States Senator Quay, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee, of Pittsburg, law partner of Lieutenant-Governor Lyon, of Pennsylvania, were held in Philadelphia in $5000 bail each to answer at the next term of court the charge of conspiracy in using for their individual profit the State funds deposited in the People's Bank in connection with John S. Hopkins, former cashier, who committed suicide soon after the failure of the bank in March last. The case now goes on the list for trial at the term of court beginning in November.

New Monitors Named For States.

Secretary Long, at Washington, has named the four new monitors contracted for as follows: That at Bath, the Connecticut; at Nixon's, the Florida; at Newport News, the Arkansas, and at San Francisco, the Wyoming.

THE ILLINOIS LAUNCHED.

Battleship Glides Into the Water at Newport News Amid Cheers.

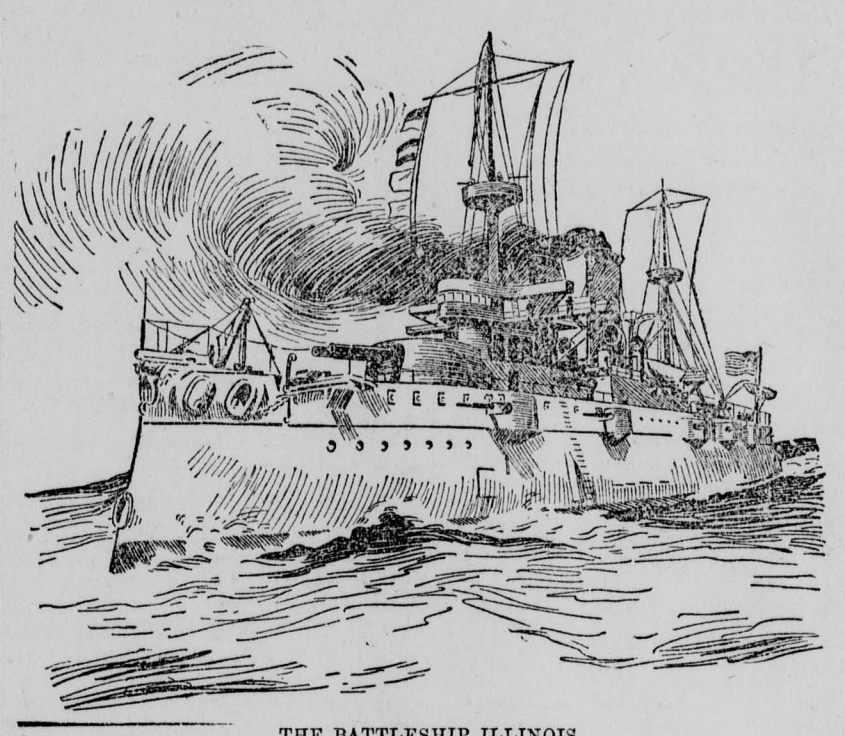
CHRISTENED BY MISS LEITER.

Governor Tanner and His Staff Attend the Ceremony—Over 40,000 People Saw the Battleship Launched—Grand Banquet and Ball Follow Ceremony—Illinois Pride of the Navy.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (Special).—Amid the enthusiastic plaudits of nearly 40,000 intensely interested people, the shrill salutation of steam whistles from many boats and tugs, and the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," the first-class battleship Illinois slid into the water on Tuesday. The launch was a brilliant success in every particular, the mechanism and preparations being perfect. The assemblage of spectators was unprecedented in the history of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The sponsor of the vessel, Miss Nancy Leiter, of Chicago, arrived at 10.30, accompanied by Governor Tanner, of Illinois, his staff in full uniform, and a crowd of distinguished Chicagoans. The approach of the christening party was heralded by a chorus of voices, and as the party ascended the gayly decorated platform alongside the prow of the vessel, all eyes were turned toward Miss Leiter.

While the crowd expectantly waited, the



THE BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

keel blocks on which the hull rested and the shores along her sides were carefully removed until the weight rested upon the sliding ways. The vessel was held then only by the oaken planks between the sliding and the ground ways. As these were being severed by the saw, the sponsor stood waiting to perform her conspicuous part in the ceremony.

Suddenly the painted mass of steel began to move, and, gaining speed as it went, slid toward the water. Just as the motion fairly began, Miss Leiter, who had been standing with the christening bottle poised in the air, let in swing sharply against the bow, simultaneously uttering the words: "I christen thee Illinois," and then, amid deafening applause, the waving of banners, and the din of steam whistles, the gayly decorated hull, with more than 100 persons aboard, glided into the James River and, as her bows cleared the ways, slowly floated out into the stream.

At 4 o'clock the distinguished guests were entertained at a grand banquet in the beautiful decorated ballroom of the Chamberlin Hotel. Covers were laid for 600 persons and the assemblage included, besides the notables at the launching, many military and naval officers.

President C. B. Orcutt, of the Newport News shipbuilding plant, was toastmaster. The toasts and speakers were:

"Our President," by J. G. Hamlin, of Shelbyville, Ill.; "The State of Illinois," by Governor John R. Tanner; "Our Navy," by Rear Admiral Howell; "Chicago," by Mayor Carter Harrison; "Virginia," by Governor J. Hoge Tyler.

The banquet was followed by a ball.

The Illinois is a sister ship of the Alabama, now building at Cramps' yard, and of the Wisconsin, building at San Francisco. Her dimensions are: Length, 368 feet; beam, 72 feet 2½ inches; draft, at normal displacement of 11,525 tons, 23 feet 6 inches. Her speed will be about 16½ knots, and the indicated horse power of her engines, 10,000.

The armor belt is 16½ inches thick at the top and 9½ inches thick at the bottom. This belt extends four feet below the water line. There is also diagonal armor 12 inches thick connecting the belt armor and barbettes. The first keel plate of the Illinois was laid February 10, 1897, and she is to be completed in October, 1899.

BOSTON'S ANCIENTS IN QUEBEC.

Governor-General Welcomed Them in the Name of the People of Canada.

QUEBEC (Special).—The warmest possible welcome was extended on Tuesday at the citadel by the Governor-General, the Major-General commanding the Canadian Army, and others to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. The populace of Quebec cheered the veterans and their colors repeatedly as they marched to the music of local bands into the old citadel fortress carrying the Stars and Stripes at their head. A guard of honor of the Canadian Army was drawn up to receive them, commanded by General Hutton in person. Lord Aberdeen welcomed them to Canada in the name of the Queen and the people.

After a happy reply from Major Duchenair, commanding the Ancients, a general salute was given and cheers for the President of the United States, the Canadian bands playing "Yankee Doodle."

The Ancients cheered the Queen and their band played "God Save the Queen." Afterward the Canadians cheered the Ancient and the latter cheered Lord Aberdeen and the Canadian troops.

BIG BANK FAILURE.

Tradesmen's National Bank of New York City Closes Its Doors.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Tradesmen's National Bank, one of the oldest and, until recently, considered one of the soundest financial institutions in this city, failed to open its doors for business Tuesday morning. The closing of the bank was the result of an investigation into its condition made on Monday night by the Clearing House Committee.

In the suspension of the Wool Exchange, which may be traced to a combination formed against it by wool commission merchants of Boston, aided by New York dealers, lies the principal reason for the closing of the doors of the bank.

The bank's capital is $750,000. Among its assets are 40,000 snares of the Wool Exchange, which is, for the present, out of existence, and $334,000 in overdue paper.

The last statement, issued on September 20, showed the loans and discounts of the bank to be $2,090,391, and the stocks and securities $480,700, and "other real estate and mortgages" $179,764. Due from other national banks, $338,117. Cash on hand, $549,146. These were the principal items in the resources. In the liabilities, individual deposits are put down at $2,025,173, due other banks, $953,870, and national bank notes outstanding, $175,880. This looked exceeding well until the committee began the examination of the stocks and securities and "other real estate and mortgages."

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS MEET.

They Endorse the Chicago Platform and Name a State Ticket.

WORCESTER, Mass. (Special).—The Democratic State Convention on Tuesday nominated the following ticket: Governor, Alexander B. Bruce, of Lawrence; Lieutenant-Governor, Edward J. Slattery, of South Framingham; Secretary of Commonwealth, Harry Lloyd, of Boston; Treasurer and Receiver General, Pierre Bonvoulier, of Holyoke; Auditor, Charles F. Parker, of Boston; Attorney, Patrick F. Kilroy, of Springfield.

Mr. Doherty, the permanent chairman, made an address, and the Rev. William Bayard Hale, of Middleboro, read the platform. This reaffirmed the platform adopted by the 1896 Chicago convention, and denounced the failure of the Republican party to promote bi-metallism through international agreement.

The platform bitterly opposed "imperialism" and the "insidious advances of foreign influence;" declared Cuba should be a republic, and strongly favors the "independence and freedom of every country and people capable of self-government." It also "encourages the people of every land throughout the world, when unjustly governed and oppressed, to gain their freedom."

SLAIN IN FRONT OF PULPIT.

A Revival in Alabama Broken Up by a Fight to the Death.

ATHENS, Ala. (Special).—At a revival meeting in Gilbertville, Limestone County, John Alsup, a young man from across the Tennessee line, and Fletcher Adams, a farmer, occupied adjoining three pews from the pulpit. There had been a fued between the two.

A few words were exchanged between the two and then, before any one could prevent, Alsup and Adams were engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight. It had been in progress but a minute when Charles Alsup, seeing his brother was no equal for Adams, drew a knife, disemboweling Adams, and then cut the dying man's heart out.

Before the horror-stricken worshippers realized what had occurred Charles Alsup had mounted a mule and fled. Sheriff Gilbert pursued him, and a running fight lasting an hour took place. At last the Sheriff met two strangers and got them to assist in arresting Alsup.

While the murderer was being tied with ropes two of Alsup's friends rode up and rescued him after a desperate fight, in which one of the strangers was fatally hurt.

MURDER IN TENNESSEE.

The Rev. A. C. Webb, His Son and Three Companions Assassinated.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn. (Special).—Five men are reported to have been assassinated in Cannon County, about thirty miles east of this city, a few days ago. John Hollingsworth killed a man named Higgins in that county over a year ago. A suit was brought against Hollingsworth and a judgment obtained by the Higgins family.

When a party of men went to his house to collect the judgment they gathered in the barn. Hollingsworth and his friends fired into them with double barreled shotguns, killing four men and wounding another so badly that he will not recover. The men killed are the Rev. A. C. Webb, Samuel Webb, his son; J. Higgins and an unknown man. James Vincent was fatally wounded. The men who were killed are of the most prominent people of this section.

Dreyfus Revision Assured.

It is semi-officially asserted in Paris, France, that the Procurator-General has sent a report to the Court of Cessation which assures a revision of the Dreyfus case.

SENATOR QUAY ARRESTED.

He and His Son Accused of Conspiring to Misuse Public Moneys.

PHILADELPHIA (Special).—United States Senator Matthew S. Quay and his son, Richard R. Quay, gave $5000 bail each before a police magistrate in this city on Monday on a charge of conspiring to make unlawful use of public moneys. The charge is made upon information and belief by Charles F. Myers, a detective

SENATOR MATTHEW S. QUAY.

in the office of the District Attorney. The affidavit names as the conspirators Senator Quay, his son, Bernard J. Haywood, of Mercer County, ex-Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and Charles F. McKee, of Pittsburg, a law partner of Walter H. Lyon, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania. It charges that they and other persons unknown to the deponent conspired with the late John S. Hopkins, cashier of the People's Bank, a State institution now defunct and formerly a heavy depository of State moneys, to use the funds of the bank for unlawful personal operations in stocks.

The sensation created by the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Senator Quay on a criminal charge was a profound one. Who started the prosecution is a mystery. The People's Bank of Philadelphia closed its doors on March 26 last, the day following the suicide of John S. Hopkins, its cashier. The cause announced for the suspension was the making of unlawful and excessive loans by the cashier to Richard S. Loper, Vice-President of the Guarantors' Finance Company, which had been placed in the hands of a receiver. After the failure of the bank James McManes, its President, announced that he would make good the deficit, whatever it might be. This he did by giving his check recently for nearly a half million dollars, enabling the receiver to pay the depositors in full.

Senator Quay immediately retained as his counsel A. S. L. Shields, the lawyer who defended David Martin once against the charges of municipal bribery, which never got before a court for trial.

KILLED HER FOUR CHILDREN.

A Young Mother Goes Insane While Her Husband is Away at Church.

MONTREAL (Special).—A terrible tragedy occurred Sunday at St. Severin, in Beauce County, Quebec. Six years ago Joseph Cloutier, a farmer, married Miss Mary Vachon, eighteen years old, the daughter of a widow of a neighboring village. They lived happily, and four children added to the joys of their home. The parish church is two miles away, and Mr. Cloutier sang in the choir. Mrs. Cloutier is a handsome woman, and has borne the highest reputation.

Mr. Cloutier went to church Sunday as usual, and during the services happened to look out of the window toward his home, where his wife and little ones were, when he saw flames. He immediately gave the alarm, and the congregation was dismissed in short order. The distance was quickly covered by strong men, and it was found to be the home of Mr. Cloutier himself that was burning. The house could not be saved, but they saw in the burned ruins the bodies of the four children, the eldest of whom was five years and the youngest only four weeks.

Their death was the work of violent hands. The bodies were mutilated and their throats were cut.

The perpetrator of the deed was the unfortunate mother. Mrs. Cloutier suddenly appeared from an outbuilding, and, going up to her husband, told him that she had killed the children and set fire to the house. The unfortunate woman was evidently insane, and it is feared that the husband will also lose his reason.

DR. NANCY GUILFORD ARRESTED.

The Bridgeport Midwife Identified in England and Held by Police.

LONDON (By Cable).—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., who is wanted by the American police on the charge of having been connected with the death of Miss Emma Gill, the young woman whose body, cut into several pieces, was found some time ago near Bridgeport, has been arrested.

Nancy Guilford, or the woman suspected of being Dr. Guilford, was remanded at the Bow Street Police Court here Monday for a week, after evidence had been presented proving her identity with the woman who landed at Liverpool last week from the steamer Vancouver. The initials "N. A. G." were found on articles in her possession. The prisoner listened unmoved to the evidence presented against her.

Inspector Freest, of Scotland Yard, described the arrest. He said that when he asked the prisoner's name she said she was Mrs. McAllister, from Chicago, and asserted that she had been in England for six months. He removed the prisoner to Bow Street. He examined a trunk and a handbag, of American make, and the clothing which the prisoner had in her possession, and found that the initials had been cut out of some silver spoons which had borne the initial "G." Among the prisoner's effects the inspector found a gold thimble marked "N. G. from F.," and a silver thimble having on it the initials "N. A. G." A surgical instrument was also found in her trunk.

Four Miners Burned at Midvale, Penn.

Four miners were burned to death in the Midvale slope of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Midvale, Penn., a few days ago. A fire started about noon. At the time there were 150 men in the mine. All were gotten out but four. The dead men are Peter Crick, wife and six children; Peter Corwal, single; John Sorronski, and Martin Simotocitch.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

EVERY man who believes in protection, every man who believes in sound money, every man who believes in National expansion, every man who believes in Republican principles, every man who believes in President McKinley should vote for Bare and Milliken for assembly. The next legislature will elect a United States Senator. If that legislature should be Democratic it would mean the election of a free trade, free silver Democratic opponent to President McKinley's policy. That is why the Democrats are so bitterly opposing Bare and Milliken. They want to elect a Democrat. Fellow Republicans, will you be caught with such a bait?

T. O. MILLIKEN, a farmer, is one of the nominees on the Republican ticket for Assembly and Capt. John S. Bare is the other. Both these men have been life long residents of this county and both are natives of the county. They have been identified with the leading interests of the county, have a thorough knowledge of the needs of their constituents and will make capable representatives as they have in the past. Both have been successful men. Both are men of conviction and they have the right to their convictions. They are not controlled by any person. More than this both are and have always been loyal Republicans. This cannot be said of their traducers. Every Republican should see that they both get the full Republican vote.

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, republican candidate for governor of New York, in a speech delivered in presence of a great audience last Wednesday night, warned his fellow republicans to beware of the delusive democratic cry of "state issues alone," and suggested that a democratic victory in New York this year would be a slap in the face to President McKinley. Among other things he said:

I should ask the people of this country to support the administration of President McKinley if for no other reason, because, say what you like, the victory at the polls of the men who are denouncing his administration in this election will be interpreted abroad as meaning on the part of America a repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged triumphant. It will strengthen the hands of every hostile power which views with jealousy our victories in the Antilles and the Phillippines; it will mean that the nations that now secretly and enviously wish to clip the wings of our pride will be emboldened. It will result in the partial undoing of what our army and navy have accomplished. It will mean the chance of grave complications and the likelihood of our meeting obstacles when it comes to reaping the fruit of our triumph. You could get the benefits of the victories of Grant and Sherman only by re-electing Lincoln, and we will gain less than we ought to from the war if the administration is not sustained at these elections.

President Seth Low, of Columbia university, who was the citizens' candidate for mayor of New York last year, was one of the speakers at the same meeting. Among other things he said:

I am not going into the national question as it is affected by the war. I want to say only one thing. There are times when there is no safer attitude for the plain man than to follow a trusted leader. This country is going through critical days, and we are most fortunate that in the white house we have a humane, self-contained, ready, able and patriotic man, and for one in this crisis of our nation's affairs I propose to follow William McKinley and to hold up his hands in every way that I can, and that I think is what the independents of New York ought to do.

Mr. Low and Colonel Roosevelt gave the republicans of New York good advice. It is just as appropriate in Pennsylvania as in New York. The election of the republican state ticket and of the republican congressional and legislative candidates is needful if the administration is to be sustained.

AT LEAST two decades have passed since the people of this county have witnessed a campaign so full of malignity and character assassination as is the present, and every Democratic politician thinks it his bounden duty to fan the factional flame and endeavor to create enmity between neighbors. One would think to read the sensational stories published about Senator Quay that he was the foulest specimen of manhood on the footstool. But, not so. Let every citizen, regardless of political proclivities, calmly and dispassionately, consider the issues of the campaign and he will soon be convinced that all this making of faces and calling of names is but a "tempest in a tea pot." A party of disappointed office seekers started a movement to down Quay. The same game has frequently been tried before until, as one of the Chicago papers states it, it has become a favorite diversion of some people. Now, Senator Quay's services to the Republican party have been so distinguished that it is no easy matter to persuade a sufficient number of friends to desert him as to vanquish him. Pennsylvanians don't often jump at conclusions and in order to obsure the vision of the rank and file from the real issue charges must be made and the people must be persuaded to believe the charges to be true. The charges have been made but are made in such a way as to prevent any reply but a simple denial. The next move is to apply to Senator Quay all the base epithets to be found in the lexicon. Is there any argument in this? Certainly not. The substance of the whole matter is that there are people anxious for the place occupied by Senator Quay. They are determined to have it regardless of how it is obtained. Now, we are not wedded to Senator Quay but it is the right of every Republican in the state to know who these would-be reformers purpose placing at the head of the party in this state as its leader in the event of his downfall. We claim the right to know this and every other Republican should insist upon this right. Senator Quay is a magnificent leader and a brilliant organizer. He has done grand work for the party. He has unquestionably made mistakes and every other man is fallible. The great Republican party of the great Keystone state should have no novice at the helm. If the would-be Reformers are in earnest let them give the people the name of the statesman in whose interest they labor, or do they mean to leave the party without a head? If the rising star be a better man than Senator Quay we are ready to follow him, but until a better leader be proposed every Republican should steer clear of side-shows whether they be managed by Democrats or Reformers. We do not propose to be led into the Democratic camp by any subterfuge. Our county ticket was fairly nominated, is composed of good reliable men and is worthy of a hearty support. We propose to support it and we hope every other Republican will do likewise.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Doctor Simpson is visiting in Philadelphia.

Newton Carothers, of Belleville, spent Sunday in our town.

I. N. Gorsuch, wife and babies are visiting Mrs. Gorsuch's home at Sharpsville, Mercer county.

Mrs. Leonard Smith and Mrs. Oliver Swope, of Trough Creek, visited Mrs. Geo. Goodman Sunday.

John X. Lutz and wife, of near Shirleysburg, spent Saturday with Mrs. Lutz's brother, Squire Allison.

Miss Linnie Stonebraker left Monday morning for Pittsburg where she will visit friends and take in the sights of the Knights Templar Conclave.

Prof. R. L. Himes and family, of Baton Rouge, La., arrived here Saturday morning and are the guests of the Professor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Himes.

A number of persons attended the sale of the property of the late Amos Smoker at this place on Saturday. Four tracts of land, implements and stock were sold.

Samuel B. Grove, an aged resident of Brady township, died at the home of his son, Watson Grove, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, aged 79 years. Funeral at Allensville Tuesday at 10 A. M.

There was an unwelcome visitor at Dr. Simpson's house Friday night in the person of a tramp. He broke a lamp shade, took 75 cents in money and 25 cents worth of stamps, helped himself to bread and jelly, taking his lunch in the parlor, and then departed leaving the kitchen door open behind him.

SALTILLO.

The health board has organized and it is said will make a house-to-house inspection. The right thing.

Mrs. Frank Berninger left for a trip to her old home at Catawissa last Tuesday, accompanied by her little daughter Della.

It is said Collins Kapp will take charge of the La Palace hotel in the spring. It is said they will know how to furnish first class accommodations.

Rev. J. C. Young, of Three Springs, delivered a sermon on Sunday night last in the M. E. church on the curse of drunkenness and the degradation eminating therefrom.

Mrs. K. M. Henderson will move in the near future to her millinery store on lower Main street, next door to the blacksmith shop, where she will be glad to welcome her friends and patrons.

Mrs. Sarah Smith, wife of Amos Smith, of Trough Creek, paid a visit last week to her old schoolmate and friend, Mrs. G. W. Cohill. Mrs. Smith was anxious to be home again and meet her husband and friends—some of her friends said to renew the honeymoon.

One of our worthy young men has taken to himself a life partner in the person of Miss Anna Snyder, of Burnt Cabins, and we extend hearty congratulations to Mr. Benjamin Thomas on his choice and hope the ocean of time may ever bear himself and bride on waves of joyous prosperity.

HARE'S VALLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Horrell, of Johnssown, visited relatives in the valley a few days ago.

J. M. Kean is the champion buckwheat raiser in this vicinity, his yield being 146 bushels.

Rev. Manuel Andujar, native of Spain, missionary from Mexico, and logical M. E. preacher, will conduct the protracted meetings at Cornelius chapel next week.

This autumn has been remarkable—rather dry, but no early frosts to kill vegetation till people have had ample time to gather in all kinds of vegetables. The leaves, although not affected by frost, are changing their color and are fast falling. All our song birds except larks and a few others have migrated southward or have become silent; so that fall appears lonely compared with spring and mid-summer.

On 10th inst., Mrs. Mag Querry and a few other ladies got up a surprise party which took several loads of wood and other presents to the residence of Miss Mag Hanawalt who lives in her grandfather Thomas Green's house, which was built in 1801. When part of the wood was made ready for the stove, a bounteous dinner was served. Among the several guests was Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, of Cassville. After dinner, while the ladies were having a social chat, the male portion of the party cut quite a pile of wood ready for use. To the party, for their kindness, Miss Hanawalt extends her sincere thanks.

There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at B. O'Connor & Sons'. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 4. House and lot at corner of Sugar and Grant streets. Large lot, out buildings. Seven-room house recently remodeled.

No. 5. House and lot on Grant street, New house. excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor,
Huntingdon Pa.

Aug. 10 tf.

Wm. Reed & Son.

Blankets! Blankets!

Our reputation as distributors of these winter friends will be strengthened by our efforts for this fall's business. They commence in price from 44 cents per yard for soft fleecy cotton bladkets of good weight. These are actually equal to many 50 cent ones. From this they run at all prices to the beautiful all-wool blankets at $4.00. They come in pink, blue, red, salmon and yellow borders. Heavier ones at $4.50, $5.00, $6.00 and $8.00.

HAPS too we have in great variety, 75 cents gets one of good weight with nice fancy coverings. Better ones at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00. Down Quilts at $4.00 and $5.00. Counterpanes at 50 cents to $3.50.

Dress Skirts have become a great feature of our business, and we have gotten together a handsome line. Pretty black figured skirts at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, and up to $4.50 are excellent values. Our all wool skirt in black and blue serge at $2.75 are sure to please. The graceful circular flounce has been carried into the Fall skirts of which our stock is beautiful.

At $5.00, handsome blue serge trimmed in black braid with flounce; percaline lined and bound with velveteen.

At $6.00, blue, green and brown covert cloth, strapped seams; percaline lined and bound with cord binding.

Also a handsome line of silk, wool, velvet and sateen waists for fall.

Be sure to see our COATS AND CAPES. It is worth the trouble just to see them.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

NECK-WEAR.

DESIRABLE

And Exclusive Effects in Fabrics and Shapes at

POPULAR PRICES.

Values that Sharp Shrewd Buyers Will Appreciate.

A NUMBER OF

SPECIAL LINES

That We Can Assure You Will Not Be Rendered Common.

O. L. STEWART.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

This Week We Offer You

Good prints at	5 cents.
Muslin (unbleached, yard wide)	5c, 6c and 7 "
Bleached muslin (good, yard wide)	7c and 8 "
Sheeting (2¼ yds. wide)	20 "
Sheeting (1¼ yd. wide)	12 "
Shirting (good)	8 "
Gingham	6 "
Dress goods, the greatest assortment ever offered in this place, ranging in price from	8c to 60 "

Talking about shoes, we have the best line in town—Men's, Women's and Children's. Come and see them.

Have you seen the BRYN MAWR Shoe for Ladies? It's a beauty.

If you want a suit of clothes for your boy, here is the place to buy. Prices from $1.50 to $3.00.

TRUNKS and SATCHELS—our stock is complete. Come and see them; prices are away down.

We have now on exhibition the finest assortment of Umbrellas ever shown in this town. The prices will surprise you when you see the goods. Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, $1.50; would be cheap at $2.00.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 12, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—There will be preaching in the U. B. church next Sunday evening, October 16th.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Mrs. Herschel Gurd and child, of Rees Tannery, West Virginia, spent last week among friends of former years in Mapleton.

—The Fifth regiment will be mustered out on the 25th inst., so Major Thompson of the regular army has telegraphed to Colonel Burchfield.

—Samuel Hatfield is erecting a new ice house. He doesn't propose to be without sufficient congealed moisture to produce comfort during future heated terms.

—Mrs. E. E. Bell, of Mapleton Depot, Pa., came hither last week to visit at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Martha Robinson, and witness the marriage of her sister, Aseneth, to Mr. McClure. —*Port Royal Times.*

—James H. Houck, freight conductor on the middle division, had the misfortune to have the thumb of his right hand badly bruised while making a coupling between cars in the Harrisburg yard on Wednesday night.

—Miss Samantha Pheasant, of Cassville, who has been in delicate health for many years, has considerably improved during the past few months under the skillful treatment of Dr. Stever. We wish her a speedy recovery.

—H. C. Kieferle, of Lewistown, was a visitor to Mapleton last Friday evening. His experience as a member of Co. G, 5th P. V. I., has certainly been beneficial to him as he looks better than we have seen him for several years.

—BICYCLE FOR SALE.—A high grade Rambler bicycle will be sold cheap for cash. 24-inch frame and 70 gear, 1895 model, G. & J. clincher tires, inner tubes just put on new. Address "Bicycle," care of THE ITEM, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—E. E. Eck, assistant quartermaster, third division, first army corps, wife and child, of Huntingdon, spent Saturday with S. P. Stubbs' family in Mapleton. Mr. Eck, whose rank is that of lieutenant, is on duty at Lexington, and is home on a short furlough.

—Messrs. Emerson Chilcote, Curtis Greenland and Harper Wright, of Huntingdon county, came up on their wheels yesterday, leaving at 9 A.M., and reaching Altoona at 4 P. M., happy except for a couple punctures. They will not return home until Wednesday.—*Altoona Mirror.*

—H. R. Gurd, of Paw Paw, West Virginia, stopped a few hours in Mapleton last Friday on his way home from Ridgway whither he had been on business. West Virginia climate must agree with "Hank" as we never saw him looking better. His many friends were glad to see him.

—The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold a festival in Rex's store room next Saturday afternoon and evening. Chicken and waffle supper will be served for 15 cents. Oyster stews 20 cents. Lunch 10 cents. Ice cream at usual prices. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—I will furnish fruit trees at the following prices per hundred: Apples $8, standard pears $10, dwarf pears $8, plums $12, peaches $6. I buy my trees from New York nurseries which are preferable to stock grown farther south. Send in your orders for spring delivery. A. W. Wright, Colfax, Pa.

—A young son of James Pyles, of Shade Gap, was taken through here en route for his home Monday evening. He was injured by a fall of coal in a coal mine in West Virginia some three weeks ago, his one leg being taken off and his arm broken. He is now on a fair way to recover.—*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

—Boys with hats on the back of their heads and long hair hanging down over their foreheads and cigarettes and smutty words in their mouths, are cheaper stuff than old wornout shoes; nobody wants them at any price. Men will not employ them, girls will not marry them. They are not worth their keeping to anyone, and they will never be able to keep themselves. If any boy happens to read this description, let him take a look at himself and then do what his conscience tells him to do.

—Here's a good pointer for the boys and girls: Your teachers are your best friends. Whatever they ask you to do, that try to do promptly and cheerfully. Going to school is business for you, just the same as regular trade is business for older folks, and if you neglect your business now, where and how will you finish your life work? Think of these things, boys and girls.

—"Many have said their children would have died of croup, if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given," write Kellam & Ourren, druggists, Seaview, Va. "People come from far and near to get it and speak of it in the highest terms." This is equally true of this remedy in every community where it is known. Buy a bottle at J. G. Gillam's and test it for yourself.

—Miss Minnie Hooper, a native of Mapleton, was married at the home of her mother, in Huntingdon, on the 28th ult. to Mr. Frank Zeigler, formerly of Mt. Union. Miss Hooper is a fine young lady who has many warm friends in Mapleton. They all wish her and her companion a prosperous and happy life. They will make their home at East Pittsburg where Mr. Zeigler is employed.

—Few men in this country are better or more favorable known to the drug and medicine trade than Mr. E. J. Schall, buyer in the proprietary medicine department of the Meyers Bros.' Drug Co., St. Louis. He says: "My boy came home from school with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain. I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely; all pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—A large American eagle that has been the property of company B, First Illinois volunteer cavalry, for several months, swooped down from its perch in the camp at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, on Thursday, and attacked a stuffed bird which adorned the hat of a woman who was walking past. Beak and claws were sunk into the body of the poor stuffed bird, and the eagle, not understanding the tenacity with which its victim clung to the hat, finally carried hat, bird and all back to its roost. The woman screamed as she saw her millinery in the clutches of the eagle. She then began to be amused at the predicament in which she had been placed, and at last quietly left the camp without giving her name. The big bird of prey in the meantime discovered the nature of its capture and vented its disappointment and spite by viciously tearing the hat and trimmings to shreds.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Peace Jubilee.

For the grand Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26 and 27, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all ticket stations on its line, to Philadelphia, at rate of *single fare for the round trip* (minimum rate, 25 cents), Tickets will be sold and good going, October 24 to 27, and returning leaving Philadelphia to October 31, inclusive.

This jubilee will be one of the greatest events in the history of Philadelphia. The rededication of Independence Hall, recently restored; the unveiling of the Grant Equestrian Monument, Fairmount Park; a monster civic and industrial parade, and a grand military and naval pageant, led by General Miles and other distinguished heroes of the late war, will be prominent features. The President and his Cabinet are also expected to be present. 10-12-3t.

—I can't see how any family lives without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says J. R. Adams, a well known druggist, of Geneva, Ala., in a letter inquiring the price of a dozen bottles, that he might not only have it for use in his own family but supply it to his neighbors. The reason some people get along without it is because they do not know its value, and what a vast amount of suffering it will save. Wherever it becomes known and used it is recognized as a necessity, for it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

MARRIED.

GLADFELTER—NUPPER—At the U. B. parsonage in Mapleton, by Rev. R. S. Woodward, on September 20, 1898, James M. Gladfelter and Miss Nettie M. Nupper, both of Mapleton.

SKIPPER—DeFRAIN—On Thursday, October 6, 1898, by J. C. Garrett, Esq., Samuel Skipper, of Mapleton, and Miss Minnie DeFrain, of Mount Union.

From Colorado.

SALIDA, Colorado, September 28, 1898.

EDITOR OF ITEM: —After thinking of you, the folks and of Mapleton many times, I at last will try and interest you with a few lines from my pen. I get the ITEM quite regularly now, and it's needless to remark I am usually right at the postoffice to receive it so soon as the mail is distributed. When I didn't get it week before last, I was somewhat disappointed, yet I think it no fault of the ITEM people for these western postoffices are not always careful in that respect.

Well, I am now braking on the Denver Rio Grande road. It runs over the greater part of the state, is mostly narrow gauge and, running as it does over and around among the Rocky mountains, is very crooked and has lots of steep grades. The road runs out of here four ways. The summit of the famous Marshall pass is 27 miles from here and the scenery going over there is beautiful. The grade over the pass is 217 feet to the mile, more than twice as steep as the steepest place on the Allegheny west of Altoona which is only 97 feet to the mile. Fourteen cars make a train for three engines, the cars holding from 10 to 20 tons. The road winds around hills and hollows and makes a whole lot of horse-shoe curves, one above the other.

I was to Leadville the other day, 50 miles from here. That place is so high—11,000 feet above sea level, 3000 feet higher than Salida—and the air up there was so light, the least exertion and I couldn't get my breath. But a person soon gets used to that they tell me. Consumptives go up to the high altitude and sometimes fall dead, the sudden change being too much for them. Leadville is the greatest mining camp in the world, and the hills—for it is all hills—are litterally honeycombed with mines and the owners are growing rich fast, so I am told. I like this country very well, it's so much like Pennsylvania. The mountains are higher and have many narrow deep gorges, they call canyons. The Royal gorge is east of here on this road, walls of solid rock standing perpendicular hundreds of feet high line both sides with the railroad and the narrow swift Arkansaw river at the bottom which never is clear because of the placer miners washing out gold. Pine trees cover the mountains, the only timber worth speaking of, pine ties are used by the railroads, in fact whenever wood is used for anything it is invariably pine, there being no other available.

The wages paid here are good. Have in time to the amount of $86 and haven't done very well even for the extra list, but one consolation I have got I know I had every night's sleep. Our freight is iron ore, lumber, limestone, live stock, coal, coke, ore from which they get gold, silver and lead at the smelters at Denver and Pueblo, and almost everything that is transported by railroads. Farming or ranching is carried on by irrigation. (The natives always call it ranching.) It rains in the fore part of the summer but don't hold out, hence the necessity of adopting artificial means to insure a crop. Fruit is not raised just here but we get the finest kind of apples, peaches and melons from the Arkansas valley about 150 miles southeast of here. I never tasted such canteloupes as are raised there.

Colorado has, I think, a very bright future. Iron ore is dug right out of the ground like rock is quarried and the last few days I have been on a run hauling iron ore from a mine that has produced 95 per cent. pure iron, and it is there in endless quantities. Both hard and soft coal of the best quality are mined north and south of here and I am told coal land can be taken up the same as other land by homestead. The Florence oil fields are east of here on the D. R. G. 50 miles. Three big refineries refine it for the home market. In fact most all kinds of minerals are in Colorado in abundant quantities. They only need railroads and markets and capital to develop its natural resources, then Colorado will be a second Pennsylvania.

Everybody here is for free silver, and why wouldn't they be when every other man I meet has mining claims staked out someplace which he expects to make him rich enough to quit work if Billy Bryan gets elected to be President. Inclosed you will find a clipping from the Denver *Republican*, also another from a Denver paper of last Sunday's issue which don't confirm the piece in last week's ITEM copied from the Boston *Transcript.*

Mapleton must have got a new lease of life socially this summer from the number of picnics held there. I often wished to be there when everybody were enjoying themselves so well. They have no picnics out here, don't believe they know what they are. Nothing but excursions out here and what dry things they must be, (I never go), compared with a nice social picnic where everybody knows everyone.

Am well at present, as I have been since coming west. About the only sickness here is typhoid fever and for some reason not explained to me it is epidemic, but I am not afraid of it as the company has a good hospital here and every employee pays fifty cents a month to keep it up and they just don't let anyone die of the fever there.

I go to I. O. O. F. lodge here when convenient, a very good lot of brothers they are too, composed of the leading men of the town. They treat me so nicely. I get an invitation to every blow-out they have. I tell you, I wouldn't be without my little certificate for anything.

I suppose the boys are so big I wouldn't know them. Who lives in our house? The trees in front and at the north side must be quite large now. Kindly remember me to all the family and anyone else who may think worth while to inquire, and if you think these homely lines worth an answer, write at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,
CHAS. M. STEVER.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa.

A LABOR SAVER.

Yes, and a fuel saver, and a time saver. The Dockash Range does more than that, too. The food is better—that is such food that is baked or cooked in the closed oven. The Hypocaust oven Ventilation in the Dockash expels the soggy vapor that arises from the food while cooking thus increasing the quality of the baking. Buy the Dockash and five years from now you'll be glad of your purchase.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
(Next door First National Bank,)
Huntingdon, Pa.

Every Successive Season

Wipes out past records in our sales of

DRY GOODS.

We are careful in our selections and offer nothing that will not bear the strongest test in quality, style and prices.

APPLY THE TEST

of comparison on any goods we offer, in quality and prices.

Prosperity is a Good Thing

But nobody is anxious to pay more for it than is necessary.

Come and examine goods and be convinced that we are selling DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, WALL PAPER, PAINT and everything usually found in an Up-to-Date store at living prices.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

Everybody Surprised

Over my fresh arrival of

MISSES', GENTS' and Child's SHOES.

Surprise, first, at the LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Surprise, second, at the SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Surprise, third, at the IMMENSE VARIETY.
Surprise, fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

I have been some time in getting these "surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last am able to announce

Bargains all Through the House.

I solicit a comparison of goods and prices, knowing you will find that my NEW STOCK is the best and cheapest.

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Spring and Summer

Choicest Offerings Just Received.

Full line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BRUSHES, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, &c.

Also a nice line of Neckwear, Percale and Madras Dress Shirts, Underwear, Straw Hats, &c.

It is easy to see how and where to save money in buying Dry Goods. Just look all around and then come here and compare prices, style and quality. The comparison will strike you more forcibly and be in our favor.

The continued growth in our business from year to year is largely due to the fact of judicious buying and selling and to-day finds our store better stocked with Choice Goods than in the past.

Ask to see our Lake Fish.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuralgia.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Lumbago.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sciatica.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sprains.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Bruises.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Backache.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Muscular aches.

Australian rabbitskins are being converted into sealskins for the American market.

Special Rates South.

The Southern Railway announces special low rates to Asheville, N. C., account of Medical Association Mississippi Valley, Nashville, Tenn., October 11th to 14th; Christian Church Convention, October 13th to 21st. For full particulars call on or address, Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

Bailey's Mistake is the name of a post office in Maine.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The first envelope ever made is in the possession of the British Museum.

Fall Medicine

Is Fully as Important and Beneficial as Spring Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to keep the blood rich and pure, create an appetite, give good digestion and tone and strengthen the great vital organs. It wards off malaria, fevers and other forms of illness which so readily overcome a weak and debilitated system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

Uncle Sam's Sweet Tooth.

America's sweet tooth is said to be abnormally developed. The consumption of sugar reaches the astonishing total of 5,500,000,000 pounds; but only one-eighth of this is raised at home. Last year nearly a third of the supply came from Germany, and eight per cent. more from the rest of Europe. The West Indies sent twenty-four per cent. and the East Indies fourteen per cent. Fully half the sugar imported came from countries no better able to produce it than is the United States herself. Last year we raised 125,000,000 pounds of beet sugar. There are those who prophesy that in another decade the entire amount of sugar needed for home consumption will be produced within our own borders. The present average is about seventy-three pounds a year each, or a pound a day per family of five.

There have been 300,000 volumes published in America and England in the last sixty-three years.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convinciug statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparallelled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

Try Grain-O!
Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package.

Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

INDIAN UPRISING.

The Chippewas, of Bear Lake, Minn., Ambush Regulars Under General Bacon.

SANTIAGO HEROES FALL.

Reinforcements Sent to the Seat of Trouble to Quell War-like Indians.

Major Wilkinson, of the Third Infantry, and Six Soldiers Killed—Losses of Redskins Heavy—General Bacon's Force Treacherously Attacked—Heroism of the Troops—The Cause of the Uprising—War Department Gives Authority to Call Out State Militia.

Walker, Minn. (Special).—Eight killed and eight wounded is the record of the first meeting between a detachment of the Third Infantry under command of Brigadier-General Bacon and the Pillager Indians on Bear Island. The killed are: Major Melville C. Wilkinson, a sergeant five privates, Kay-Bay-Gway-Tish, Chief of Indian Police.

The Indians lost, according to reports, all the way from four to thirty killed and two wounded. Deputy United States Marshal Sheehan, Inspector Tinker and Edward Harris, former Marshal of Walker, were wounded, the latter having his arm broken by a bullet. United States Marshal O'Connor had a narrow escape, a ball passing between his arm and body.

The entire country in the vicinity of Walker and the Indian agency is wild, fearing a general uprising. Citizens sleep with their rifles at hand, and companies of volunteers are organizing and getting ready to protect their lives and homes.

The latest reports are that the Cass and Red Lake Indians are reinforcing the Leech Lake tribe in large numbers. The prevailing opinion is that a general uprising is a certainty.

Two hundred and fifteen additional soldiers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Horbach, arrived here from Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and were immediately forwarded by train to Lothrop. They have a Gatling gun with them. The plan is for them to march overland to the battle grouud, and, by dividing forces as the Point is reached, to get the hostile Indians between two fires. The force, however, is not regarded as sufficient for the purpose.

A newspaper dispatch boat, which arrived here, reports that a second engagement took place. When the transfer of wounded men to the boat was attempted, the Indians opened fire from the brush. This was the signal for an immediate reopening of hostilities. The troops fired on the Indians, and immediately there was as fierce a fight as that of the day previous in progress. The fire became so hot that the boat was compelled to put out into the lake, and the results of the engagement are not yet known.

General Bacon's command is too small to take the aggressive, but the detachment is intrenched in a good position, and can hold out as long as the ammunition lasts. They are without any protection from the weather, and as it was bitterly cold have probably been subjected to serious suffering because of the lack of blankets.

The actual condition of affairs at the scene of the trouble is necessarily problematical at this time, but the statements of straggling Indians and the apparent location whence the sound of the Krag-Jorgensen rifleshots came in the morning leads to the belief that the position in which General Bacon has intrenched himself is a lumber camp, six miles inland from the point where the first battle was fought.

Several instances of brave conduct among the officers and men under General Bacon are related by those who saw the first skirmish. Major Wilkinson was killed while, himself standing erect, he was engaged in warning the men to keep under cover.

Lieutenant Morrison, who is with the command, had never before been under fire, but he never flinched.

"Aim straight!" he cried. "Don't get rattled, boys! Those devils can't get us!"

When a ball touched his hat and knocked it from his head, he laughed and said, "Try again." The soldiers cheered him in the thick of the fight.

Corporal Nettlekoven, the sharpshooter, had several opportunities to display his skill. He killed two Indians at 2000 yards distance with balls from his Krag-Jorgensen rifle. Both the red men were distinctly seen to stagger and collapse after he had aimed at them and fired.

The battle of Leech Lake has developed more than one hero. General Bacon, Major Wilkinson, Lieutenant Ross, Sergeant Harris, Hospital Steward Buckhart, Sergeant Butler, Frank Briggs and Captain Sheehan are all deserving of medals of honor—the three former for the gallant manner in which they led the troops; the fourth for his inattention to his wounds when bullets were flying about his head, and his apparent indifference to them; the fifth for volunteering to carry messages across the firing line from Lieutenant Ross to General Bacon and losing his life in an effort to rejoin his men, and the sixth for bravery displayed on several occasions.

The first battle was a complete surprise to the troops, and on the first volley four of the men were stricken down. There were several Indians seen about the few log houses on the shore, but when the troops landed through the surf all but one disappeared in the woods.

On landing the soldiers proceeded to the house in which Bog-Ah-Ma-Go-Shig resides, when at home, but the chief, who had threatened to kill the soldiers in case they should be sent after him, was not at home. Marshal Sheehan, however, found Mah-Quod, a Pillager Indian, who was one of the twenty-two who rescued the Pillager chief some weeks ago and placed him under arrest.

Mah-Quod put up a desperate fight, although the company of soldiers was drawn up in front of the place. After Mah-Quod had been placed in the bow of the steamer Flora, the troops formed columns of two and marched around the peninsula. A number of small Indian settlements were visited, and inquiries for Indians for whom the Marshal and his deputies had warrants were made. Bog-Ah-Ma-Go-Shig kept out of the way, as well as the others of the tribe wanted.

Just in front of Bog-Ah-Ma-Go-Shig's hut a young Indian was arrested by Deputy Sheehan. The fellow answered to the name of Musestrande, and made no objection to his arrest. The men of the company, minus a few guards on the steamer Flora, lined up with their backs to the lake and were put through a few evolutions by Major Wilkinson. The last order of the commanding officer before the fight commenced was to unload pieces. This was obeyed, and as the men rested arms a signal shot was heard. This was followed an instant later by a second one, and then a fusillade of shots was fired from the bushes and small timber by the Indians who were in ambush.

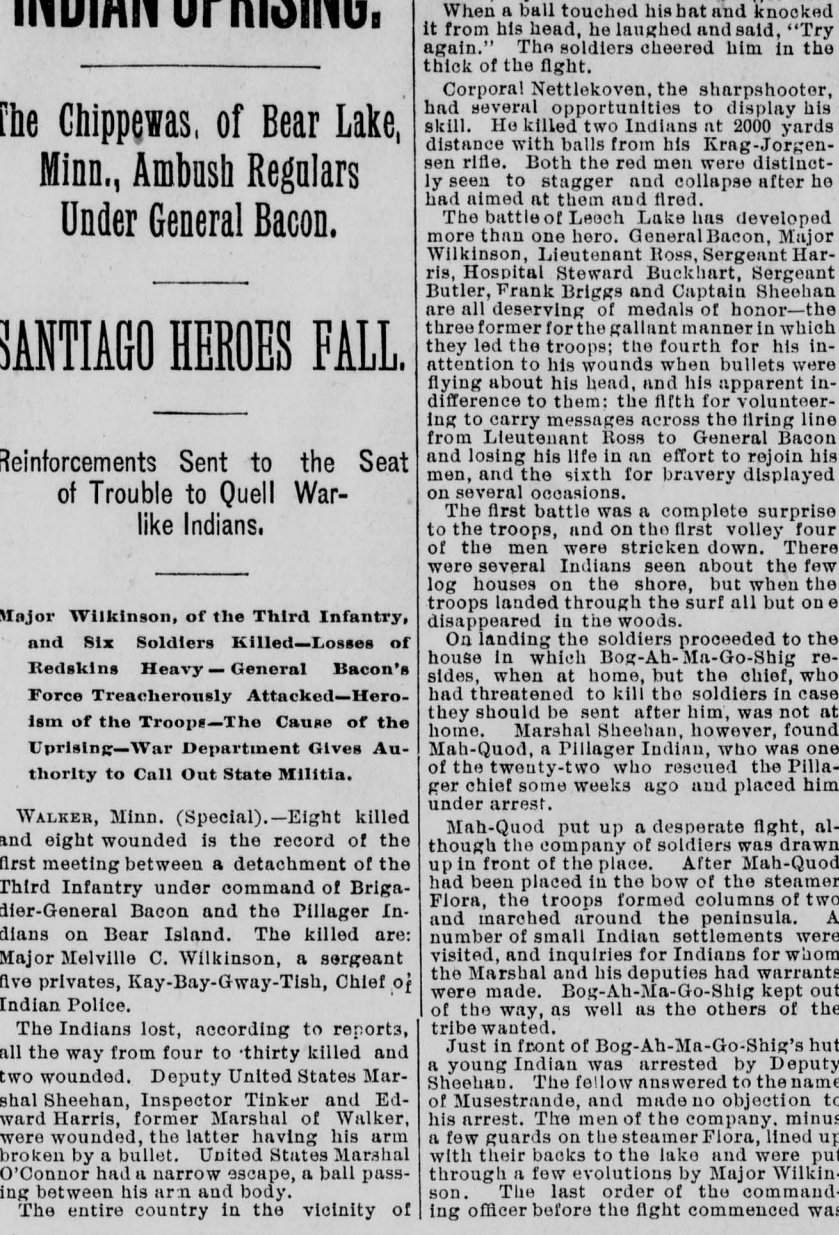
When the first shot was heard, it was supposed one of the company in unloading his rifle had accidentally discharged it. The second shot created surprise, and when the volley was fired by the Indians from their points of vantage, the company for a minute was panic-stricken. It was only for a moment, however, and then the voice of General Bacon was heard, cautioning the men to be cool and steady. Major Wilkinson repeated the remark, and the soldiers sought shelter at every spot.

Volley after volley was fired by the Indians, whose location could only be determined by the smoke from their rifles. The company at the command of Major Wilkinson deployed as skirmishers and fired repeatedly into the brush from their Krag-Jorgensens. For the first five minutes the Indians fired with much regularity, but after that only when there was a chance to do execution, when a soldier showed himself.

At 12 o'clock the Indians turned their attention to the two steamers and took particular pains to practice on the pilots. They were very skillful, and Marshal O'Connor, who was on the steamer Flora, gave orders to put out in the lake and head for Walker. This was done, and the last seen of the soldiers and marshals was when they were crouching under the shelter of the bank of the lake, which afforded protection from the fire of the Indians.

Marshal O'Connor proceeded by boat to the old Indian agency and, driving to the new agency building, notified Lieutenant Humphreys of the attack. From the agency building Walker is about nine miles. Half of this was driven by Marshal O'Connor with a team, and the remaining distance was made on a run.

The steamer Flora was stocked with supplies and ammunition and started back for the scene of the battle. She has been partly armored with sheet iron as protection from rifle shots. This armor is not, however, expected to be effective at close range. She had fifteen armed men on board.



MAP OF THE INDIAN BATTLEFIELD.

CAUSES OF INDIAN UPRISING.

Redskins Resist Arrest Because of Alleged Cruel Treatment.

The underlying causes for the present troubles with the Indians in Minnesota date back a long time, but the specific cause of the present affair was the attempt of United States Marshal O'Connor to arrest several members of the tribe for selling whiskey. After the culprits had been arrested they escaped to the reservation, and once there the whole tribe decided to assist them in their resistance of the officers of the law.

The Indians resist arrest because of the manner in which they assert to have been treated by the United States officers heretofore. They tell a story of the alleged mistreatment of Chief Bog-Ah-Me-Ge-Shirks at Duluth, when, it is said, he was turned adrift by the officials and compelled to walk home after being taken there as a witness.

They also recite the story of six young men, two of them Bog-Ah-Me-Shirks's sons, who were taken to Duluth a year ago on the plea that they were wanted as witnesses and then given sixty days in the workhouse for misdemeanors, of which they say they knew nothing, and were compelled to walk back after they were discharged.

These misdeeds on the part of the officers, it is said, have made the Indians suspicious and made them decide that they would never again go with the officers. Bog-Ah-Me-Ge-Shirks has sworn that he will die before he will allow the officers to take him again.

In addition to these specific instances and a score of others which the Indians tell of is the standing trouble over the pine on the reservation.

May Call Out State Militia.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Officials of the War Department are convinced of the seriousness of the Chippewa outbreak in Minnesota by the receipt of a telegram from Assistant Adjutant-General Sturgis, at Fort Snelling.

The Secretary of War has granted permission to the commanding officer at Fort Snelling to call into instant service a battalion of the Minnesota volunteers should it become necessary. Reinforcements, however, have already been dispatched to General Bacon, and it is presumed that he has a sufficient force.

Sketch of Major Wilkinson.

It was Company E of the Third United States Infantry that was first sent to Leech Lake from Fort Snelling, Minn., and was attacked by the Pillagers. These soldiers had only recently returned from Santiago. Their Captain, Brevet Major Melville C. Wilkinson, passed unscathed through the Santiago campaign only to die by an Indian's bullet. Major Wilkinson was a native of New York and was in the volunteer service all through the Civil War. Wilkinson's record in the Indian wars of the far West was an enviable one. It was in the Nez Percez War that Wilkinson made his record as an Indian fighter.

LIVES LOST IN GEORGIA'S STORM.

Over 120 People Dead and $1,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

Brunswick, Ga. (Special).—Confirmatory reports as to the result of the recent storm show that 120 lives were lost, enumerated in part as follows: Twenty, Campbell Island; eighty, Butler's Island; five, Doboy; seven, Brunswick. The damage to property in Brunswick, Darien, Doboy and Wolf, Cumberland, St. Simons and Jekyl Islands, inclusive of vessels and plantation stocks, is estimated at $1,000,000.

The steamer Hessie, from Darien, reports that the waves were thirty-five feet high. They hit the Sapelo lighthouse, damaging it beyond repair, and sending three vessels ashore. The Wolf Island Club house, a costly retreat for Southern club men, was submerged. All the houses nearby were washed away and the keeper was drowned.

Frank Fader, a pilot on St. Andrew's Bar, reports that a three-masted schooner loaded with coal sank on South Breakers and all hands, estimated to be eight, were drowned.

On Jekyl Island the fort and guns were washed away on the south end. The three-masted schooner Edna and Emma, loaded with coal and railroad iron, is in a marsh opposite the Jekyl Club House.

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT RENOMINATED

Massachusetts Republicans Hold State Convention and Declare For Gold.

Boston, Mass. (Special).—The Republicans held a State Convention here and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Roger Wolcott, of Boston; for Lieutenant-Governor, W. Murray Crane, of Dalton; for Secretary of the Commonwealth, William M. Olin, of Boston; for Treasurer and Receiver-General, Edward P. Shaw, of Newburyport; for Auditor of Accounts, John W. Kimball, of Fitchburg; for Attorney-General, Hosea M. Knowlton, of New Bedford.

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Congressman W. H. Moody was the Permanent Chairman. Congressman George P. Lawrence named Roger Wolcott for Governor. The nomination was accepted by acclamation. The rest of the ticket was also nominated by acclamation. Senator Lodge addressed the convention.

The platform adopted praises the results of the war, urges a larger navy and army, reaffirms the sound money pledge of the St. Louis platform, favors the Nicaragua Canal, and desires that there be secured "to the Philippine Islands and to Cuba in amplest measure the blessing of liberty and self-government."

Dewey Will Be an Admiral.

The Administration will recommend to Congress the revival of the grade of Admiral, and the promotion to that rank of Rear-Admiral George Dewey, now in command of the Asiatic Station. Secretary Long said that he intended to recommend that the grade of Admiral be revived, and that that rank be conferred on Rear-Admiral Dewey. The President endorses the idea.

Five Dollars Postage For Letters.

W. F. Bailey contributes an article to the Century on "The Pony Express," from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco. Mr. Bailey says: The letters, before being placed in the pockets, were wrapped in oiled silk to preserve them from moisture. The maximum weight of any one mail was twenty pounds; but this was rarely reached. The charges were originally $5 for each letter of one-half ounce or less; but afterward this was reduced to $2.50 for each letter not exceeding one-half ounce, this being in addition to the regular United States postage. Specially made light-weight paper was generally used to reduce the expense. Special editions of the Eastern newspapers were printed on tissue-paper to enable them to reach subscribers on the Pacific coast. This, however, was more as an advertisement, there being little demand for them at their necessarily large price.

The Inoffensive Burglar.

Householders, particularly they of the weaker sex, who live in perpetual terror of burglars, will be pleased to read a reassuring statement in the September Pall Mall Magazine, to the effect that only in one instance out of every 336 burglaries is violence offered to the inmates of a burgled house. Moreover, as more than one-third of all convicted burglars are youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, the average burglar may not be so formidable a person as he may be pictured by the startled imagination of a householder who is preparing to "go downstairs" at three o'clock a. m.

Honesty Not the Best Policy.

He was an honest young man, unused to the ways of society and making a call on one of the most stunning young ladies of the city. "How I love beauty," she said. "It seems to me I would give almost any other worldly possession in exchange for beauty."

"Don't mind if you're not handsome," he replied, "it's much better to be kind and good."

Then he went home wondering what had given him a chill.—Detroit Free Press.

A Versatile Applicant.

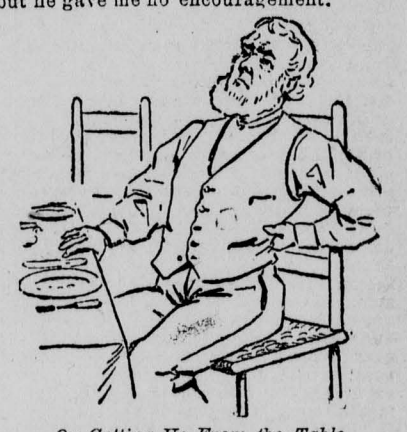
Among the replies to an advertisement of a musical committee for a candidate as organist, music-teacher, etc., was the following: "Gentlemen—I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music-teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."—Electrotyper.

A Domestic Incident.

From the Observer, Flushing, Mich.

"Early in November, 1894," says Frank Long, who lives near Lennon, Mich., "on starting to get up from the dinner table, I was taken with a pain in my back. The pain increased and I was obliged to take to my bed. The physician who was summoned pronounced my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected morphine into my arm to ease the pain.

"My disease gradually became worse until I thought that death would be welcome release from my sufferings. Besides my regular physician I also consulted another, but he gave me no encouragement.



On Getting Up From the Table.

"I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to try them. I took the pills according to directions and soon began to notice an improvement in my condition. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, and after using five boxes was entirely cured.

"Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I try to induce my friends who are sick to try the same remedy. I will gladly answer inquiries concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided stamp is enclosed for reply. Frank Long."

Sworn to before me at Venice, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1898.

G. B. Goldsmith, *Justice of the Peace.*

From two to three tons of stamps are dispatched daily from Somerset House, England.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The marriage of minors in this country are six per cent.

No specific for local skin ailments can cope in popular favor with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c

Plate glass was first made in 1688, at Picardy, France.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1894.

In all Spanish-America the Indians form the great mass of the population.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The loftiest cliff on the coast of England is Beachy Head, height 564 feet.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Hounded Reindeer"—Let Those Who Are Pursued by the Hounds of Persecution Run to the Glorious Lake of Divine Solace.

TEXT: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God."—Psa. xlii., 1.

David, who must some time have seen a deer-hunt, points us here to a hunted stag making for the water. The fascinating animal called in my text the hart is the same animal that in sacred and profane literature is called the stag, the roebuck, the hind, the gazelle, the reindeer. In Central Syria, in Bible times, there were whole pasture-fields of them, as Solomon suggests when he says, "I charge you by the hinds of the field." Their antlers jutted from long grass as they lay down. No hunter who has been long in "John Brown's tract" will wonder that in the Bible they were classed among clean animals, for the dews, the showers, the lakes washed them as clean as the sky. When Isaac, the patriarch, longed for venison, Esau shot and brought home a roebuck. Isaiah compares the sprightliness of the restored cripple of millennial times to the long and quick jump of the stag, saying, "The lame shall leap as the hart." Solomon expressed his disgust at a hunter who having shot a deer is too lazy to cook it, saying, "The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting."

But one day David, while far from the home from which he had been driven, and sitting near the mouth of a lonely cave where he had lodged and on the banks of a pond or river, hears a pack of hounds in swift pursuit. Because of the previous silence of the forest the clangor startles him, and he says to himself: "I wonder what those dogs are after." Then there is a crackling in the brushwood, and the loud breathing of some rushing wonder of the woods, and the antlers of a deer rend the leaves of the ticket, and by an instinct which all hunters recognize the creature plunges into a pool or lake or river to cool its thirst, and at the same time by its capacity for swifter and longer swimming to get away from the foaming harriers. David says to himself: Aha, that is myself! Saul after me, Absalom after me, enemies without number after me; I am chased; their bloody muzzles at my heels, barking at my good name, barking after my body, barking after my soul. Oh, the hounds, the hounds! But look there," says David to himself. "That reindeer has splashed into the water. It puts its hot lips and nostrils into the cool wave that washes its leathered flanks, and it swims away from the fiery canines, and it is free at last. Oh, that I might find in the deep, wide lake of God's mercy and consolation escape from my pursuers! Oh, for the waters of life and rescue! 'As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God.'"

The Adirondacks are now populous with hunters, and the deer are being slain by the score. Talking one summer with a hunter, I thought I would like to see whether my text was accurate in its allusion, and as I heard the dogs baying a little way off and supposed they were on the track of a deer, I said to one of the hunters in rough corduroy: "Do the deer always make for water when they are pursued?" He said: "Oh, yes, Mister; you see they are a hot and thirty animal, and they know where the water is, and when they hear danger in the distance they lift their antlers and sniff the breeze and start for the Raquet or Loon or Saranac; and we get into our cedar shell-boat or stand by the 'runaway' with rifle loaded and ready to blaze away."

My friends, that is one reason why I like the Bible so much—its allusions are so true to nature. Its partrides are real partridges, its ostriches real ostriches, and its reindeer real reindeer. I do not wonder that this antlered glory of the text makes the hunter's eye sparkle and his cheek glow and his respiration quicken. To say nothing of its usefulness, although it is the most useful of all game, its flesh delicious, its skin turned into human apparel, its sinews fashioned into bow-strings, its antlers putting handles on cutlery, and the shavings of its horn used as a pungent restorative, the name taken from the hart and called hartshorn. But putting aside its usefulness, this enchanting creature seems made out of gracefulness and elasticity. What an eye, with a liquid brightness as if gathered up from a hundred lakes at sunset! The horns, a coronal branching into every possible curve, and after it seems complete ascending into other projections of exquisiteness, a tree of polished bone, uplifted in pride, or swung down for awful combat. The hart is velocity embodied. Timidity, impersonated. The enchantment of the woods. Its eye lustrous in life and pathetic in death. The splendid animal a complete rhythm of muscle, and bone, and color, and attitude, and locomotion, whether couched in the grass among the shadows, or a living bolt shot through the forest, or turning at bay to attack the hounds, or rearing for its last fall under the buckshot of the trapper. It is a splendid appearance that the painter's pencil fails to sketch, and only a hunter's dream on a pillow of hemlock at the foot of St. Regis is able to picture. When, twenty miles from any settlement, it comes down at eventide to the lake's edge to drink among the lily pods and, with its sharp-edged hoof, shatters the crystal of Long Lake, it is very picturesque. But only when, after miles of pursuit, with heaving sides and lolling tongue and eyes swimming in death the stag leaps from the cliff into Upper Saranac, can you realize how much David had suffered from his troubles, and how much he wanted God when he expressed himself in the words of the text: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God."

Well, now, let all those who have coming after them the lean hounds of poverty, or the black hounds of persecution, or the spotted hounds of vicissitude, or the pale hounds of death, or who are in any wise pursued, run to the wide, deep, glorious lake of divine solace and rescue. The most of the men and women whom I happened to know at different times, if not now, have had trouble after them, sharp-muzzled troubles, swift troubles, all-devouring troubles. Many of you have made the mistake of trying to fight them. Somebody meanly attacked you, and you attacked them; they depreciated you, you depreciated them; or they overreached you in a bargain, and you tried, in Wall street parlance, to get a corner on them; or you have had a bereavement, and, instead of being submissive, you are fighting that bereavement; you charge on the doctors who failed to effect a cure; or you charge on the carelessness of the railroad company through which the accident occurred; or you are a chronic invalid, and you fret, and worry, and scold, and wonder why you cannot be well like other people, and you angrily blame the neuralgia, or the laryngitis, or the ague, or the sick headache.

I saw whole chains of lakes in the Adirondacks, and from one height you can see forty, and there are said to be over eight hundred in the great wilderness of New York. So near are they to each other that your mountain guide picks up and carries the boat from lake to lake, the small distance between them for that reason called a "carry." And the realm of God's Word is one long chain of bright, refreshing lakes; each promise a lake, a very short carry between them, and though for ages the pursued have been drinking out of them, they are full to the top of the green banks, and the same David describes them, and they seem so near together that in three different places he speaks of them as a continuous river, saying: "There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God;" "Thou shalt make them drink of the rivers of Thy pleasures;" "Thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water."

But many of you have turned your back on that supply, and confront your trouble, and you are soured with your circumstances, and you are fighting society, and you are fighting a pursuing world, and troubles, instead of driving you into the cool lake of heavenly comfort, have made you stop and turn around and lower your head, and it is simply antler against tooth. I do not blame you. Probably under the same circumstances I would have done worse. But you are all wrong. You need to do as the reindeer does in February and March—it sheds its horns. The Rabbinical writers allude to this resignation of antlers by the stag when they say of a man who ventures his money in risky enterprises, he has hung it on the stag's horns; and a proverb in the far East tells a man who has foolishly lost his fortune to go and find where the deer sheds her horns. My brother, quit the antagonism of your circumstances, quit misanthropy, quit complaint, quit pitching into your pursuers, be as wise as, next spring, will be all the deer of the Adirondacks. Shed your horns.

But very many of you who are wronged of the world—and if in any assembly between here and Golden Gate, San Francisco, it were asked that all those that had been sometimes badly treated should raise both their hands, and full response should be made, there would be twice as many hands lifted as persons present—I say many of you would declare: "We have always done the best we could and tried to be useful, and why we should become the victims of malignment, or invalidism, or mishap, is inscrutable." Why, do you know the finer a deer and the more elegant its proportions, and the more beautiful its bearing, the more anxious the hunters and the hounds are to capture it. Had the roebuck a ragged fur and broken hoofs and an obliterated eye and a limping gait, the hunters would have said: "Pshaw! don't let us waste our ammunition on a sick deer." And the hounds would have given a few sniffs of the scent, and then darted off in another direction for better game. But when they see a deer with antlers lifted in mighty challenge to earth and sky, and the sleek hide looks as if it had been smoothed by invisible hands, and the fat sides enclose the richest pasture that could be nibbled from the banks of rills so clear they seem to have dropped out of Heaven, and the stamp of its foot defies the jack-shooting lantern and the rifle, the horn and the hound, that deer they will have if they must needs break their neck in the rapids. So if there were no noble stuff in your make up, if you were a bifurcated nothing, if you were a forlorn failure, you would be allowed to go undisturbed; but the fact that the whole pack is in full cry after you is proof positive that you are splendid game and worth capturing.

Yes, for some people in this world there seems no let-up. They are pursued from youth to manhood, and from manhood to old age. Very distinguished are Lord Stafford's hounds, the Earl of Yarborough's hounds, and Queen Victoria pays eight thousand five hundred dollars per year to her Master of Buckhounds. But all of them put together do not equal in number or speed, or power to hunt down, the great kennel of hounds of which Sin and Trouble are owner and master.

But what is a relief for all this pursuit of trouble, and annoyance, and pain, and bereavement? My text gives it to you in a word of three letters, but each letter is a chariot if you would triumph, or a throne if you want to be crowned, or a lake if you would slake your thirst—yes, a chain of three lakes—G-O-D, the One for whom David longed, and the One whom David found. You might as well meet a stag which, after its sixth mile of running at the topmost speed through thicket and gorge, and with the breath of the dogs on its heels, has come in full sight of Scroon Lake, and try to cool its projecting and blistered tongue with a drop of dew from a blade of glass, as to attempt to satisfy an immortal soul, when flying from trouble and sin, with anything less deep, and high, and broad, and immense, and infinite, and eternal than God. His comfort, why it embosoms all distress. His arm, it wrenches off all bondage. His hand, it wipes away all tears. His Christly atonement, it makes us all right with the past, and all right with the future; all right with God, all right with man, and all right forever. Lamartine tells us that King Nimrod said to his three sons, "Here are three vases, and one is of clay, another of amber, and another of gold. Choose now which you will have." The eldest son, having first choice, chose the vase of gold, on which was written the word "Empire," and when opened it was found to contain human blood. The second son, making the next choice, chose the vase of amber, inscribed with the word "Glory," and when opened it contained the ashes of those who were once called great. The third son took the vase of clay, and, opening it, found it empty, but on the bottom of it was inscribed the name of God. King Nimrod asked his courtiers which vase they thought weighed the most. The avaricious men of his court said the vase of gold. The poets said the one of amber. But the wisest men said the empty vase, because one letter of the name of God outweighed a universe.

Oh, when some of you get there it will be like what a hunter tells of when pushing his canoe far up North in the winter and amid the ice-floes, and a hundred miles, as he thought, from any other human beings! He was startled one day as he heard a stepping on the ice, and he cocked his rifle ready to meet anything that came near. He found a man, barefooted and insane from long exposure, approaching him. Taking him into his canoe and kindling fires to warm him, he restored him and found out where he had lived, and took him to his home, and found all the village in great excitement. A hundred men were searching for the lost man, and his family and friends rushed out to meet him; and, as had been agreed at his first appearance, bells were rung, and guns were fired, and banquets spread, and the rescuer loaded with presents. Well, when some of you step out of this wilderness, where you have been chilled and torn and sometimes lost amid the icebergs, into the warm greetings of all the villages of the glorified, and your friends rush out to give you welcoming kiss, the news that there is another soul forever saved will call the caterers of Heaven to spread the banquet and the bell-men to lay hold of the rope in the tower, and while the chalices click at the feast, and the bells clang from the turrets, it will be a scene so uplifting I pray God I may be there to take part in the celestial merriment. "Until the day break and the shadows flee away, be thou like a roe or a young hart upon the mountains of Bether."

SAD TRAGEDY AT CANTON

George D. Saxton, Brother of the President's Wife, Murdered.

THE VICTIM OF A WOMAN.

Mrs. Anna C. George, Accused of the Crime, is Arrested—Divorced From Her Husband and Had Threatened the Victim—President McKinley and His Wife Greatly Shocked on Hearing the News.

CANTON, Ohio (Special).—George D. Saxton, a brother of Mrs. William McKinley, was shot dead Friday evening before the residence of Mrs. Eva B. Althouse, widow of the late George Althouse, where he is presumed to have gone to make a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered his body, and Mrs. Anna C. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of the murder.

Mr. Saxon was unconscious when neighbors began to investigate the cause of the shooting, and was dead when the physicians and officers arrived. The doctors expressed the opinion that death was almost instantaneous, three bullets having entered vital spots. His position indicated that he had been on the step to the Althouse residence when the shots were fired.

Mrs. George is the divorced wife of Sample C. George, who formerly was a tenant of Saxton in his downtown business block, conducting a dressmaking business. Her divorce was obtained in South Dakota, and a proceeding later filed in local courts by the husband against Saxton charged that Saxton had sent her there to secure the divorce, the proceeding here being a suit for damages for the alleged alienation of the wife's affections.

This case has been through all the intermediate courts and was passed upon by the State Supreme Court on the interpleading and finally remanded for hearing on its merits here. Before this occurred, and on Wednesday, a settlement was effected, Saxton paying George $1825 on the claim set up of $20,000 for damages.

Mrs. George has also had several cases against Saxton, claiming the detention of furniture, the defense of Saxton being that the articles were held for overdue rent in the rooms.

Mrs. Althouse, in front of whose house the shooting occurred, several months ago, began peace proceeding against Mrs. George, alleging that her life had been threatened.

Mrs. George, it is freely said about town, has often said she would wait until the case between Saxton and George was settled, and that if Saxton did not then marry her she would take his life.

Mr. Saxton was between forty-five and fifty years old and unmarried. He was a little above the medium height, of sandy complexion, and had a round, full face. He was a successful business man and owned considerable property, principally in real estate, in this city.

President Hears the News.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The news of the murder of Mrs. McKinley's brother was received at the White House just about the time that the reception to the Episcopal Council in session here was about to be brought to a close. Mrs. McKinley was receiving with the President and was in her usual spirits. The news of her brother's death was a great shock to her.

Mrs. McKinley expressed a wish to attend the funeral, and accordingly hurried arrangements were made whereby she started for Canton to attend the funeral.

The tragedy interfereed with the President's trip to the Omaha Exposition, so that he was not able to leave Washington with the party as originally intended.

A. OAKEY HALL DEAD.

Former Mayor of New York City Passes Away After a Busy Life.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—A. Oakey Hall, formerly Mayor of this city, died suddenly at his home in his seventy-third year. Several days ago Mr. Hall was seized with a chill. His feebleness from old age, combined with a slight attack of heart trouble, prevented his recovery.

A. Oakey Hall's name is inseparably connected with the rise and fall of the Tweed regime, for he was Mayor of the city when the Tweed ring frauds startled the nation. He stood his trial for alleged complicity in these frauds, and was acquitted. He was a politician, a newspaper man, a lawyer, and for a time an actor. He was born in New Orleans, of English parentage, and was a graduate of the University of New York. He left the Whig-Republican party when Mr. Lincoln defeated Mr. Seward for the Presidential nomination, and became a Democrat. He was three times elected District-Attorney on the Tammany ticket. Mr. Hall was elected Mayor in 1868. Mr. Hall was re-elected Mayor in 1870. The Tammany overthrow that took place in 1872 ended Mr. Hall's political career.

Uprising Believed to Be Ended.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.—Reports received on Friday by the officials of the War and Interior Departments from the scene of the Indian outbreak in Minnesota are of a reassuring character, and they then felt that the uprising may be regarded as at an end. General Bacon, who has charge of affairs in the Department, of which he is in command, will remain at Walker for the present, and this, it is hoped, will have a quieting effect on the citizens of the surrounding country, who have felt that they were in danger from the redskins. Steps will be taken to have an investigation made with a view to fixing the responsibility of the Indians for their stand against the Government.

Four Men Burned to Death in Freight Car.

John Burns and Michael Brennan, of Holyoke, Mass., and two unidentified men, met death in a burning freight car on the Boston and Maine tracks near Northampton. Burns was the only man alive when the flames were discovered. He said that it was enough to be mixed up in a scrape like that without talking about it. It is thought they went to Northampton to attend the Cattle Show, and having no place to sleep, went into the car while under the influence of liquor and accidentally set it on fire.

General Lee's Orders.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee has received orders to move his command from Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., and get it in readiness to embark for Havana by the end of the month.

Follow It Up.

Sit down and cool off suddenly, and then regret it, for stiffness and soreness is bound to follow. Follow it up with St. Jacobs Oil and you will have nothing to regret from a prompt cure.

The Wyoming wool clip this year weighed 14,000,000 pounds.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Germany imported $22,500,000 worth of petroleum last year.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are about 350 female blacksmiths in Great Britain.

Seems to Get Ripe.

One complaint seems to get ripe in autumn, and that is neuralgia. To soothe the pain, strengthen the nerves and rid the system of it, use St. Jacobs Oil, the best known cure.

The maximum annual rainfall at Manila is 102 inches, the minimum 82.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The parchment of the best banjos is made of wolfskin.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Great Britain spends on tobacco and pipes about $70,000,000 every year.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

No particular form of religion receives official recognition in Japan.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Teeth are stained in various colors among the Malays.

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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

6 PER CENT.

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Payable semi-annually at the Globe Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire plant, including buildings, land and other property of an Industrial Company located close to Chicago.

The Company has been established for many years, is well-known and doing a large and increasing business.

The officers of the Company are men of high reputation, esteemed for their honesty and business ability. They have made so great a success of this business that the bonds of this Company are rarely ever offered for sale.

A few of these bonds came in to our hands during the hard times from parties who had purchased them several years ago. We offer them in issues of $100.00 each for $80.00 and accrued interest.

For security and a large interest rate these Industrial Bonds are recommended as being among the best.

First-class bonds and securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Kendall & Whitlock, Bankers and Brokers,
52 Exchange Place, New York.

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Is Like a Good Temper. "It Sheds a Brightness Everywhere."

M'KINLEY'S INTEREST

In the Coming Election in the Keystone State.

HE MUST HAVE SUPPORT.

A United States Senator and Thirty Congressmen Who Are Needed to Stand by the President in a Great National Crisis.

Pennsylvania at next month's election must elect a legislature which will name a United States senator to succeed Colonel M. S. Quay. There are also 28 district representatives to congress, and two from the state at large, who will deal with questions as important as any that ever received the attention of the national congress.

The next congress must act upon the question of the tariff and internal revenues. Our new possessions will disturb our tariff revenues. A large portion of the increased receipts from the war revenue bill will become unnecessary. These matters must all be revised, and this can only be safely done by the Republican party.

The Teller resolution declared that all our national obligations, both bonds and greenbacks, were payable in silver dollars. Its avowed purpose was to make depreciated 16 to 1 silver dollars legal tender in discharge for national obligations, and to pave the way for unlimited coinage of these dollars. This resolution passed the senate by a large majority, and was defeated in the house by the Republicans.

STAND BY M'KINLEY.

It rests with Pennsylvania Republicans to say whether they shall follow the Wanamaker malcontents, and, by aiding in the fusion deals of bolting Republicans, ambitious Democrats and Prohibitionists, contribute to the success of the Democracy, or stand by the regular Republican nominees that represent the party of President McKinley, patriotism and prosperity.

President McKinley expects every Republican to stand by him in the present crisis. The great problems that have grown out of the war have yet to be settled.

The president knew at the beginning, as the country now knows, how unprepared we were for war. We had a navy which any nation might envy. We had only the skeleton of an army. To properly equip and organize an army of 300,000 men and place them in the field within 90 days was a tremendous undertaking.

New questions have grown out of the war. New territory has been acquired. What shall be done with it? Shall we adopt a colonial policy? What shall it be? Whatever is done with these islands we must lift up their semi-barbarous people toward the level of American citizenship.

Shall we trust their settlement to those who two years ago were making a crusade against law and order, against American credit and appealing to the lowest motives of the citizen; or shall we stand by the administration and give to President McKinley at the national capital a senate and a house of representatives who will aid him in every patriotic endeavor to carry sound systems of government into those islands of the sea?

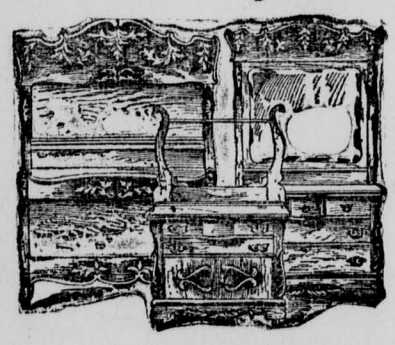
THE ISSUE IN EVERY DISTRICT.

The question before the people is simply this: "Is William McKinley to stand alone at one end of the avenue with a hostile house and hostile senate at the other, or are we to stay up the arms of that brave, gallant, wise, patriotic president, and give him at the other end of the avenue not only a house of representatives, but a senate that will help to solve these problems?"

In every legislative district in the Keystone state where the United States senatorship is involved, and in every congressional district, Republicans must stand by their party nominees at the November election.

They owe this to themselves, they owe it to their party, they owe it to their country.

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



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We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

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Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

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Children's Caps and everything needed in the Millinary line.

KATE COWHER.

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Nothing like them have ever been shown. The material, best American and foreign looms produce, the most talented labor employed thereon. The tone, the style, the fit, the trimmings wouldn't be a whit better if you ordered from tailors who make one suit at a time and who must necessarily charge you double our prices, $10, $12, $15 and $18.

A Better and More Stylish Stock of Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing Than Any Other Two Stores.

Whatever we show for men is reproduced for the youth up to 20 years of age and at considerable less than men's attire. Good all wool suits and overcoats, well made, splendid patterns, very few dealers show as good for $10.00 while our price is but $6.75. Cheaper grades not all wool, but nevertheless durable, sightly and not shoddy goods, for $4.50 and $5.00 as good as other stores show for $7.50.

BOYS 8 to 15 years will find the best assortment, the choicest designs, the best made and nobbiest effects ever heard of at the price. You can't beat them for double the money. Our price is $1.98. For children 3 to 8 we are showing very pretty Vestee Suits as low as $1.50. We have boys' suits as low as 98 cents. Knee pants 19 cents, and we firmly believe our 25 cent and 50 cent Knee Pants are the best in the world for the price. We would like to have your opinion.

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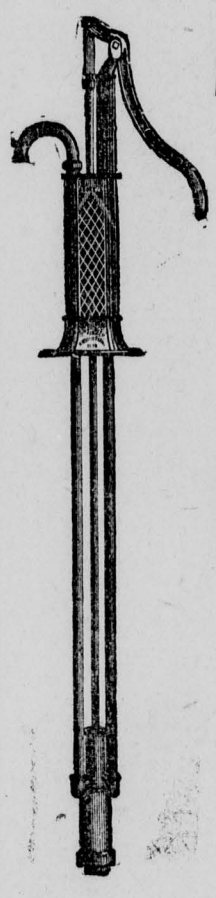

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Both Iron and Wood. Cut and fit for any depth well and guaranteed to do the work.

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